

Iraqi warplanes raid Kharg Island terminal

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said its warplanes attacked Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island in the Gulf Monday, the first reported raid on the installations since June 8.

A military spokesman said the aircraft returned safely after setting their targets ablaze at 09:10 a.m. (0510 GMT).

Iraq has reported over 100 raids on Kharg since it began attacks on the island in August last year.

Meanwhile, a Greek-owned oil tanker attacked by Iranian planes on Saturday some 10 miles from the coast of the United Arab Emirates anchored off Dubai early Monday.

The Koriana, described by shipping sources as dead in the water with an unexploded missile on board, was towed by the tug Chu-nghwa 1 to Dubai, the sources said. None of the 23 mainly-Greek crewmen was hurt.

Concern mounted Sunday over oil traffic in the southern Gulf after shipping sources reported the Iranian attack on the Greek tanker.

About one-sixth of the non-Communist world's oil passes through the 25-mile Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf, and Saturday's attack is the closest yet to Hormuz and the nearest to the coastline of the Arab Gulf states.

Iraq, which have been at war since 1980, compared with 46 in the whole of 1985.

Recent Iraqi attacks on tankers using Iran's northern Gulf ports signal a shift in tactics, which is causing greater damage to the targets, the sources say.

Six of the last eight confirmed Iraqi attacks on shipping in the northern Gulf have been carried out by helicopters, they say, possibly French-supplied Pumas, instead of the jet fighter-bombers it previously used.

The helicopters fly from bases in the Basra area, or maybe further north, and coming in at 50 feet or less, too low to be spotted by Iran's military radar at Bushire. Jane's Aircraft gives the Puma a range of almost 300 nautical miles.

By avoiding radar detection, they get closer to the ships, which improves the accuracy of their Exocet missiles and increases the damage caused.

A fire caused by the latest attack on Tuesday on the Liberian flag supertanker Medusa took salvage teams nearly three days to bring under control. The two previous Iraqi hits were similarly devastating, while the oil products carrier Harmony 1 hit on May 8, sunk.



TIME OUT: Lebanese Amal Movement militiamen take the time out last week to watch a World Cup football match on TV while heavy shells fall on the Shatilla Palestinian refugee camp some 20 metres away.

'Beirut camps face threat of epidemics'

BEIRUT (R) — A Palestinian group has said epidemics threaten Beirut's battered refugee camps after a month of fighting and called for the evacuation of the wounded.

Fighting continued Sunday in defiance of a Syrian-backed ceasefire around the camps in mainly

Muslim west of the city.

The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), which helped negotiate the truce, said disease and insects threatened the camps.

Up to 140 people have been killed and 800 wounded in the clashes, which began when the Shi'ite

Muslim Amal militia ringed the camps to prevent a resurgence of Palestinian power.

Palestinian and Amal sources said Sunday night exchanges of fire were disrupting the truce, which took effect on Saturday. They accused each other of trying to infiltrate opposing positions.

Husseini: Warsaw Pact troops may be deployed in S. Lebanon

BEIRUT (AP) — Parliament Speaker Hussein Husseini was quoted Monday as warning that Warsaw Pact troops would be deployed in South Lebanon if Israel fails to withdraw its occupation forces altogether.

"Either France and the United States make Israel withdraw from South Lebanon, or Warsaw Pact troops would come and deploy near the Israeli border," Mr. Husseini was quoted as saying in an interview with the Beirut newspaper An-Nawar.

Mr. Husseini, who was interviewed in Paris, where he has been on an official visit, said Warsaw Pact troops would be sympathetic to the "national resistance" against Israeli occupation in South Lebanon.

He warned that guerrilla warfare would escalate against Israel if it persists in defying U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 425, which calls for an Israeli withdrawal from the whole of South Lebanon.

France had hinted it might pull out its 1,399-man contingent from the 5,819-strong U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon if UNIFIL's mandate to deploy at South Lebanon's international border with Israel was not fulfilled by next month.

The U.S. Congress had earlier recommended a \$30-million cut in America's contribution to UNIFIL's annual budget.

Falangists elect Saadeh to replace party leader

BEIRUT (AP) — President Amin Gemayel's Falangist Party on Monday elected a new leader reputed to be more acceptable to Syria for a resumption of political negotiations to end Lebanon's civil war.

George Saadeh, defeated incumbent Elias Karamah, by 53 votes to 41 at a Falangist Political Bureau meeting in Christian east Beirut, a party statement announced.

Mr. Saadeh, who served as Karamah's deputy, will head the nation's largest Christian political grouping for a three-year term as of June 30.

Mr. Karamah, a Roman Catholic, was widely regarded as Mr. Gemayel's protégé, holding the post in a transitional nature until Mr. Gemayel himself takes over the party's helm when his term as Lebanon's president expires in 1988.

Mr. Saadeh, a Maronite Cat-

holic like Mr. Gemayel, champions the "need for change" within the party that was founded by Mr. Gemayel's father, the late Pierre Gemayel, in 1936 after a visit he made to Nazi Germany.

The Lebanese Forces, the nation's largest Falangist militia that controls east Beirut and the Falangist heartland north of the capital, backed Saadeh's election.

The new leader is expected to reunite the Lebanese Forces with the Falange Party. The Lebanese Forces broke away in March 1985, protesting President Gemayel's traditionalist dominance of party politics.

Mr. Saadeh is also said to be a personal friend of Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam, architect of his nation's peacemaking efforts to end the 11-year-old Lebanese civil war that has claimed more than 100,000 lives.

Spanish enclave leader vows to hold parallel elections

MELILLA, Spain (R) — A Muslim leader of this North African enclave has said he will hold a separate vote on Sunday, the date of Spain's general election, to choose representatives of this city's people of Moroccan origin.

Aoman Mohamedi Duda, leader of the Party of Melilla Democrats (PDM), said at a meeting here Sunday night the vote would protest Madrid's failure to grant Spanish nationality to 4,200 people who asked for it after a new aliens' law took effect in March. Mr. Duda said his followers

would break off talks with Madrid on June 26 unless the government speeded up granting of Spanish citizenship. There are about 31,000 people of Moroccan origin in Melilla.

He said none had been granted Spanish nationality so far. Talks have been going on since last February.

Minister David Levy scored 43 per cent and Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon, architect of Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon, polled 36 per cent.

Peres approval rating reaches record level

TEL AVIV (R) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Israel's national unity government are basking in unprecedented popularity, according to a regular opinion poll published by the Jerusalem Post Monday.

The poll said Peres' approval rating rose to 79 per cent in May, a five per cent increase since March, while 61 per cent of those questioned said the government, which groups Peres' Labour Party, the main right-wing Likud Bloc and religious factions, was doing a good job.

Support for the government has soared by 10 per cent since March and now stands at the highest level for any Israeli government in the past decade, the Smith Research Centre said.

The surge was largely attributed to rising confidence in the government's economic policy, which has slashed inflation from more than 400 per cent to under 30 per cent a year.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin was the second most popular politician in the poll with 73 per cent. Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Likud, who is due to take over from Peres as prime minister in October under a rotation agreement, came fourth with 59 per cent.

Education Minister Yitzhak Navon (Labour), a former Israeli president, was third in the popularity ratings with 61 per cent.

The survey did not include President Chaim Herzog, who is one of Israel's most popular leaders.

Concern over religious violence grows in Israel

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli leaders expressed growing concern Monday over the escalation in violence between religious and secular Jews, warning it could lead to an irreparable split within Israeli society.

Renewed concern over the religious-secular tensions followed a weekend of violence. Vandals painted Swastikas on Tel Aviv's central synagogue, ripped up religious books and broke windows in a seminary and painted death threats against the secular mayor of Petah Tikvah, a Tel Aviv suburb, on town hall.

On a street in Bnei Brak, a religious suburb of Tel Aviv, a sign was painted that read "run over every ultra-orthodox man — the war has just begun."

Prime Minister Shimon Peres, speaking to his Labour Party on Sunday, said: "We want an Israel in which there are both religious and secular citizens and in which neither side forces its views on the other."

Israel's army radio announced that it will hold a ten-hour marathon Tuesday on the question of religious-secular co-existence. Last year the station devoted a day's programming to racism and the rise of Meir Kahane, leader of the ultra-right wing Kach Party.

The dispute centres around advertisements of women models wearing swim suits and skimpy shorts. Israel's ultra-orthodox community object to the ads because they say religious law forbids

women to display their bodies. In response, members of the ultra-orthodox community have burned or vandalised more than 100 bus shelters which display the ads. Secular anger boiled over last week when arsonists set fire to a synagogue and vowed to vandalise a prayer house for each damaged bus shelter. Since then, half a dozen religious institutions have been vandalised.

The daily newspaper Davar warned that more than just a few extremists on either side are involved in the incidents. "We are talking about the first shots in a potential civil war in the near future," wrote a columnist for the paper.

But Avraham Fried, head of an anti-religious activist group, said that just as police cannot protect every bus shelter, they would not be able to protect every seminary or synagogue. Fried, quoted by the daily Haaretz newspaper, warned last week that religious Jews were no longer safe in secular neighbourhoods.

The senior religious official in the Education Ministry warned that two distinct sub-cultures may be developing with "two different sets of values, two different approaches to life, two different concepts of life experience."

Speaking on Israel Radio, Yohanan Fried warned that extremists on both sides have created the impression that Israeli society is in danger. "I hope we are not too late," said Fried.

Soviet team ends Cyprus talks

NICOSIA (R) — A three-member Soviet team has concluded talks here on Moscow's plan to end the ethnic division in Cyprus and will leave for Athens Tuesday, official sources said.

Ivanovic Minakov, leading the Soviet Foreign Ministry team, and director of the Cyprus foreign ministry Andreas Mavrommatis both said the talks had been "particularly useful and beneficial" in promoting ways to solve the problem.

Discussions focussed on Moscow's proposals, advanced in January, to end the 23 years of div-

ision between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

The plan, welcomed by Greek Cypriots and rejected by Turkish Cypriots, proposed an international conference and complete demilitarisation in Cyprus where some 20,000 Turkish troops are stationed in the north of the island.

Sources close to the Soviet embassy described the talks as "a general exchange of views" and said the Soviet delegation considered settlement of international aspects of the Cyprus problem to be a top priority.

Rajavi receives Iraqi leader's support

BAGHDAD (R) — Iranian opposition leader Massoud Rajavi has met President Saddam Hussein and received the Iraqi leader's support for his movement, the Iraqi News Agency INA reported.

Mr. Rajavi, 37-year-old head of the Mujahedin Khalq (People's warriors) organisation, flew to Baghdad eight days ago to a red-carpet welcome after five years of exile in France.

Diplomatic sources said when he arrived that he might establish a government opposed to Tehran on Iranian territory held by Iraqi forces.

INA reported that Mr. Hussein received Mr. Rajavi Sunday "on the occasion of his arrival in Iraq and his stay in it as a dear guest and struggler for peace and good neighbourly relations between the two countries."

Mr. Hussein assured Mr. Rajavi of Iraq's respect for his group and its activities, the agency said.

A Mujahedin statement issued in Paris the day after Mr. Rajavi left France on June 7 said about 1,000 of his followers had also departed for "rebel bases" along the Iraq-Iran border.

Mr. Rajavi fled Iran after the

1979 Islamic Revolution which toppled the late Shah.

INA quoted Mr. Hussein as telling Mr. Rajavi: "Iraq's relations with the Iranian resistance (movement) are based on Iraq's fixed principles of peace, common respect of sovereignty, the respect of both peoples' rights to choose their own ideological and political ways of life, and the joint work for establishing peace, stability and constructive cooperation in the region."

Mr. Rajavi in turn thanked Mr. Hussein for his welcome and told him the Mujahedin would "work to achieve peace between the two neighbouring countries to establish relations based on the principles of good neighbourliness, common respect and non-interference in each others' internal affairs," INA said.

Iraq's Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, who established ties with Mr. Rajavi in Paris three years ago, and members of the Mujahedin Khalq also attended the meeting.

In London, the Mujahedin said in a statement that Mr. Rajavi had asked Mr. Hussein for his "special personal care and attention" on the subject of Iranian prisoners of

war held by Iraq.

Mr. Hussein had responded, the statement said, by saying that "after this meeting you can consider all Iranian prisoners of war who are your compatriots as guests."

"Henceforth measures shall be adopted so that Iranian prisoners, wherever they may be, are treated as guests of Iraq rather than captives," the Iraqi president was quoted as saying.

Should the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini "reciprocally release Iraqi prisoners, all Iranian prisoners would be released now without hesitation," Mr. Hussein said.

During the meeting Mr. Rajavi also said he did not conceal the fact that several years ago the Mujahedin entered into battle against Iraqi forces, but ever since Iraq proved to Iranians and the world her readiness for peace, all weapons should have been aimed at Khomeini's regime, for the only party that has wanted the war to continue. "This is especially so now that the Iranian people desire the attainment of peace and world public opinion has testified to this just demand of the two nations."

Former Sudanese senior official jailed, fined

KHARTOUM (R) — A Sudanese court has sentenced a former official of ousted President Jaafar Numeiri's regime to jail terms totalling 49 years and fines of more than two million pounds (\$800,000) for economic crimes.

The state tribunal Sunday convicted Al Zubair Rajab, former chairman of the Military Eco-

nomic Corporation which traded on behalf of the state, on several charges under laws against "subversion of the national economy."

The highest prison sentence was 30 years for running an organised crime network by banning the import of some foreign brands of cigarette and favouring others. Other sentences covered charges ranging from failing to pay customs duty on an imported car to posing as an army general.

The tribunal was set up by the transitional government which ran Sudan for a year from April 1985, when Numeiri was ousted in a coup, until a new government was formed following elections last April.

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel. 77311-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
14:30	World Cup: Argentina vs. Uruguay
16:30	Cartoons
17:30	Children's programmes
18:30	Religious programme
19:30	Local series
20:30	Special programme on Tunisia
21:30	Arabic Series
22:30	News Summary in Arabic
23:30	World Cup: Morocco vs. Portugal
01:30	World Cup: Morocco vs. Germany
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:30	French programme
19:30	News in French
20:30	French varieties
21:30	News in Hebrew
22:30	News in Arabic
23:30	Comedy: Amman's
24:30	World Football Cup: Italy vs. France — First half
25:30	World Cup — Second half
26:30	The Equalizer
RADIO JORDAN	
8.7 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & parity on 9.60 KHz. SW 77411-19	
07:00	Light Music
07:30	News Desk
08:00	Morning Show
08:30	News Summary
09:00	Morning Show Cont.
10:00	Pop Session Cont.
11:00	Pop Session Cont.
12:00	Pop Session Cont.
13:00	News Summary
14:00	Pop Session Cont.
15:00	News Bulletin
16:00	Country Music
17:00	Concert Hour
18:00	News Summary
19:00	Old Favourites
20:00	Science Report
21:00	Pop Session
22:00	News Summary
23:00	Top Ten
24:00	Newsdesk
25:00	Date with a Star
26:00	Evening Show
27:00	News Summary
28:00	Evening Show Cont.
29:00	Evening Show Cont.

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	
EXHIBITIONS	
An exhibition on transportation means in Jordan at the French Cultural Centre (until June 19).	
An art exhibition on "Artists in their studies" by Erika Kiffi at the Goethe Institute (until June 24).	
An exhibition of modern plastic art by Jamal Elkhams and Mohamed Ali at the Petra Bank Art Gallery, Wadi Saqra.	
CIRCUS	
Romanian Circus daily at Al Hussein Sports City.	
FILM WEEK	
Swedish film week at the Royal Cultural Centre.	
OPERA	
"Le medecin" by Jean Mirozi at 8:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.	
LECTURE	
Dr. Donald Whitcomb from the University of Chicago will lecture on "Recent discoveries at the medieval Islamic site of Aqaba" at 6:30 p.m. at the new ACCOR building, opposite the University of Jordan Hospital.	
NEWS PROGRAMME	
The ABC News at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267	
American Centre 664371	
American Centre Library 66147-8	
British Council 636147-8	
French Cultural Centre 637009	
Goethe Institute 641993	
Soviet Cultural Centre 644025	
Spanish Cultural Centre 634049	
Turkish Cultural Centre 639777	
Hays Arts Centre 645195	
Hussein Youth City 647181/86	
Y.W.C.A. 641793	
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251	
Amman Municipal Library 637111	
University of Jordan Library 843555	

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Alia International Airport tel. (06) 5320-5, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
09:15	Aqaba (RU)
10:15	Kuwait (KU) (add.)
10:30	Kuwait (RU)
10:50	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RU)
11:15	Jeddah (RU)
11:45	Kuwait (RU)
12:00	Dhahran (RU)
12:15	Damascus (RU)
12:30	Doha, Bahrain (RU)
12:45	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RU)
13:00	Moscow (RU)
13:15	Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF)
14:05	Cairo (MS)
14:30	Baghdad (IA)
14:35	Kuwait (RU)
16:10	Riyadh (SV)
18:30	New York, Vienna (RU)
18:40	Athens (RU)
18:50	Paris, Brussels (RU)
19:05	Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RU)
19:30	Cairo (RU)
19:35	Isfahan (RU)
20:00	Zurich, Larnaca (SR)
20:10	Rome, Damascus (AZ)
20:40	Tripoli (RU)
20:45	Rome (RU)
21:00	Frankfurt (LF)
21:15	U.K. sterling pound 528.2/ 535.1
21:30	Baghdad (RU)
DEPARTURES:	
07:00	Aqaba (RU)
09:00	Beirut (ME)
11:30	Kuwait (KU) (add.)
11:45	Rome (RU)
12:00	Vienna, New York (RU)
12:15	Tripoli (RU)
12:30	Athens (RU)
12:45	Geneva, Madrid (RU)
13:00	Belgrade, London (RU)
13:05	Isfahan (RU)
14:30	Cairo (MS)
15:00	Moscow (RU)
15:10	Bahrain, Muscat (GF)
15:30	Cairo (RU)
15:35	Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (IA)
15:45	Kuwait (KU)
17:00	Riyadh (SV)
20:30	Kuwait (RU)
21:15	Jeddah (RU)
21:30	Bahrain, Doha (RU)
MONEY EXCHANGE	
Local sell-buy rates in Jds	
Monday rates	
Belgian franc	71.2/ 78.2
French guild	140/ 141.9
French franc	49.5/ 50.1
Italian lire	23/ 23.2
Japanese yen (for 100)	209.8/ 213.3
Swedish crown	48.6/ 49.2
Swiss franc	190.5/ 193.5
U.K. sterling pound	528.2/ 535.1
U.S. dollar	280/ 280.2
W. German mark	157.4/ 159.9
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.	
Amman 15/27	
Aqaba 22/26	
Deserts 15/31	
Jordan Valley 20/35	
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 28, Aqaba 38. Humidity readings: Amman 40 per cent, Aqaba 21 per cent.	

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES	NIGHT DUTY
Amman governorate	891228
Amman civil defence	198, 199
Civil Defence Irbid	271293, 273131
Civil Defence Qadishah	770735
Civil Defence Deir Alla	57306
Ambulance	193, 775111
Amman downtown fire brigade	198
First aid	773043
Blood bank	661111
Civil Defence rescue	639351
Fire headquarters	622090-3
Police rescue	192, 621111, 637777
Police headquarters	639141
Traffic police	89659071
Electric Power Co.	636381/4, 634681
Municipal water complaints	771125/8
Queen Aila Int. Airport	(08) 5333060

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre	813813/32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn.	644381/6
Atikieh Maternity, J. Amman	642441/2
Jabal Amman Maternity	642362
Muthes, J. Amman	636140
Palestine, Shamsiah	666171/4
Stemestani Hospital	669131
University Hospital	845484/65
Al-Musharraf Hospital	667227/9
Thamiah, Abdali	666127/37
Al-Abli, Abdali	664164/6
Italian, Al-Muhajreen	777101/2
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafiah	775111/26
Arany, Marika	891611/5
Queen Aila Hospital	602240/50
Amal Hospital	674155

IRBID:

Dr. Mohammad Al Zou'bi	240816
Hazimyah pharmacy	274973
Al Shamsal pharmacy	242685

ZARQA:

Dr. Farah Agabawi	981923
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GENERAL

Jordan Television	773111/19
Radio Jordan	7741121/9
Ministry of Tourism	662311
Hotel complaints	666412
Price complaints	661176
Telephone Information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Overseas calls	17
Repair service	11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fits per kg.	
Apple	260 / 200
Apple (green)	430 / 400
Apple (American & French)	430 / 400
Appricots	370 / 300
Banana	300 / 260
Banana (Mulkamran)	250 / 220
Beans	250 / 200
Cabbage	100 / 70
Carrot (yellow)	140 / 100
Chicory	130 / 100
Cucumber (large)	300 / 400
Cucumber (small)	120 / 80
Cucumber (large)	120 / 80
Eggplant (large)	130 / 100
Eggplant (small)	140 / 100
Garlic	350 / 300
Grapes	350 / 280
Leaves	200 / 150
Lezime (per one)	140 / 100
Marow (large)	110 / 60
Marow (small)	110 / 60
Mallow	100 / 70
Melon (Sweet)	130 / 100
Onion (dry)	80 / 50
Okra	220 / 180
Orange (local and Valencia)	140 / 100
Parsley	70 / 70
Peasches	600 / 500
Pepper (sweet)	240 / 180
Pepper (hot)	260 / 180
Pumpkin	320 / 200
Potatoes	140 / 100
Radishes	80 / 50
Tomatoes	100 / 60
Vine leaves	300 / 220

Home news

Dahiyat outlines activities of section for Jordanian youth living abroad

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Youth Eid Dahiyat has said that his ministry is maintaining close and continuing contacts with Jordanian youth abroad in line with its policy to provide all possible services to Jordanian students and youth in all parts of the world.

Dr. Dahiyat, interviewed by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said that in an attempt to achieve this goal, the ministry set up a section for youth affairs abroad to establish contacts with Jordanian youth abroad and to keep them informed about developments in the Kingdom. He went on to say that there are large numbers of Jordanian youth all over the world and explained that it is not easy for the ministry to contact them. The minister also said many of these youth do not know about the establishment of this section, although the ministry has advertised it in local papers and circulated information to embassies abroad to familiarise Jordanian youth about the section.

Outlining the goals of this section, Dr. Dahiyat said it mainly aims at making available means of contacts between Jordanian youth abroad and their home, acquainting them with the events and activities related to their country, providing them with papers and magazines issued by the ministry and other public and private institutions, providing information about study conditions as well as cooperating with Jordanian embassies abroad and with cultural attaches in issues of concern to Jordanian youth. The section is also concerned with organising seminars and meetings to discuss the problems facing youth and is studying the various needs of youth gatherings and associations and Jordanian families abroad in addition to replying to any enquiries from Jordanian youth abroad, the minister added.

Speaking about the role of Jordanian embassies abroad and their support for the section, Dr. Dahiyat said that the ministry now provides 13 cultural attaches with Jordanian papers and magazines on a weekly basis through the diplomatic pouch.

In cooperation with higher education and foreign ministries, these papers and magazines are distributed to Jordanian youth maintaining contact with the embassies, he added. The minister also said that any Jordanian youth who writes to the ministry for information will be provided with free magazines, papers and bulletins. Dr. Dahiyat went on to say that the ministry, in coordination with embassies abroad, also provides financial support to youth organisations and clubs abroad. He also pointed out that the ministry now has hundreds of addresses of Jordanian youth who are living in over 35 countries around the world.

Referring to services which the section offers to youth abroad, the minister said that the ministry is in close contact with and provides papers, magazines and bulletins to a number of youth gatherings abroad, among which are the Jordanian community in Australia, the Jordanian-Austrian society, the Jordanian students union in New Delhi in addition to student bodies in China, the Philippines and the United States. The section, during its short period of establishment, has succeeded in solving many problems encountered by Jordanians abroad, especially in the field of holding exhibitions and conducting academic studies.

Cultural section
Dr. Dahiyat has also decided to



Eid Dahiyat

form a committee comprising senior ministry officials to prepare for a cultural season which will deal with sport and youth activities as well as issues which concern Jordanian youth. He called on the committee to play a pioneering role in promoting awareness among youth about the values of sport and also to define problems and issues concerning Jordanian youth. The season, which will last for four months, aims to study the problems facing youth, to find practical solutions to these problems and to establish dialogue and contacts with the various youth sectors in order to raise the standard of sports, according to the minister. He also pointed out that the season will be preceded by a seminar, to be held on June 23, to discuss a number of topics.

The season will also discuss holding seminars for expatriate Jordanian youth, trends in the Jordanian labour market for university graduates for the next five years and as well as voluntary work, Dr. Dahiyat concluded.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Engineers' president cables Rifai

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Monday received a cable of thanks from Ibrahim Abu Ayyash, the president of the Jordanian Engineers Association. In his cable, Mr. Abu Ayyash expressed gratitude and appreciation for the government's efforts which contributed to the success of the 17th pan-Arab engineering conference, held recently in Amman. Mr. Abu Ayyash also pointed out that the delegations taking part in the conference express their admiration for Jordan's achievements and praised the great efforts the government has made to support and revive the Jordanian economy.

Abu Taleb meets Sudanese general

AMMAN (Petra) — Chief of General Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Taleb Monday received General Omar Babakr Zarrouq, head of a military Sudanese delegation which is currently on a visit to Jordan, for discussions on issues of mutual interest to the armed forces in both countries. Gen. Zarrouq arrived in Amman on Sunday at the head of the Sudanese military delegation for a several day official visit to Jordan. The delegation will meet with senior government officials and visit a number of military and archaeological sites.

Fayez receives British envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez Monday received British Ambassador to Jordan Arthur John Coles for discussions on issues pertaining to Mr. Fayez's visit to Britain which will start Saturday. Mr. Fayez's visit to Britain comes in response to an official invitation extended by the speaker of the British House of Commons.

APC reviews potash sales to Indonesia

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab Potash Company (APC) Director General Ali Nsour Monday discussed with visiting director general of industry at the Indonesian Industry Ministry Sotjon Ardjangi the possibility of increasing Jordan's potash exports to Indonesia. Mr. Nsour also reviewed the company's present and future achievements and plans. Mr. Ardjangi praised the high quality of potash produced by the APC and expressed his country's readiness to import larger quantities during the coming years. Indonesia imported 130,000 tonnes of Jordanian potash during the past two years.

School year to start Sept. 8

AMMAN (Petra) — Classes at all schools in Jordan will start as of Sept. 8, 1986, according to a directive issued by the Ministry of Education. The directive also set dates for the beginning of the scholastic year for 1986/1987, examinations and official school holidays.

Dakhqan bans apricot, cherry imports

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakhqan Monday banned the import of apricots and cherries as of next Friday and requested authorities to cancel all import licences for these two items as of the same date.

Jordan attends local government talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is attending a conference held by Moroccan municipalities to discuss local government and the relationship between municipalities and residents. The conference, held at the Moroccan city of Meknes, is being attended by heads of municipal councils from Morocco, Arab and foreign countries. Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh is attending the conference.

Court sentences briber to 1½ months

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Ahmad Deeb Saleh to one and a half months imprisonment for offering a bribe to a government employee. The general military governor endorsed the sentence.

Husseini opens 25,000 line phone network in Zarqa

ZARQA (Petra) — The opening of new post offices or enlarging existing ones in the Kingdom can only take place upon recommendations from provincial governors who are to be granted greater powers in their own region. Minister of Communications Muhieddin Al Husseini announced Monday.

Addressing a meeting during an inspection visit to the city of Zarqa, the minister urged directors of communications department in all provinces to coordinate their work with local governors who, he said, are in a better position to know the demands and the needs of the local inhabitants.

The minister also urged directors of communications departments to listen to public complaints and grievances and to try and solve any problems as soon as possible. After hearing a briefing from Zarqa Governor Mohammad Al Daba'i on the region's needs and improvements in postal and telephone services, the minister made an inspection tour of the Department of Communications and heard complaints from the public and their requests for improving postal and telephone services in Zarqa Governorate.

Mr. Husseini also opened a new telephone network in Zarqa which has a 25,000-line capacity and which will meet the increasing demand for telephones in Zarqa. He also inspected work on the installation of another network with a capacity of 28,000 telephone lines which, according to officials, will be sufficient for all who applied for telephone lines for the present time.

The minister later heard a briefing by the department's director on the services offered to the public at post offices in Zarqa.

Increasing number of lines

Mr. Husseini met at the Zarqa Chamber of Commerce with heads of economic sectors in Zarqa and he briefed them on his ministry's plans for expanding postal and telephone services until the year 2000. At present, there are 250,000 telephone lines in Jordan, expected to rise to half a million by 1990 and reaching one million telephones by the end of the century, he added.

At present the Ministry of Communications is conducting a study on reducing charges on telephone calls, especially long distance calls, Mr. Husseini continued.

Expert cites lack of public awareness as a major cause of road accidents

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 524 members of the public were killed and approximately 9,200 were injured in Jordan as a result of 16,000 road accidents which took place during the year 1985, Mrs. Andy Costain, managing director of the British Research, Transportation and Computation organisation (BRTC) has said.

Mrs. Costain went on saying that the number of road accidents in the Kingdom have recently increased due to a combination of factors including a lack of traffic awareness amongst pedestrians and the fact that many drivers are below 18, in addition to the condition of roads which she said need continuous maintenance to cope with the increasing traffic on them.

Remedying these problems, she said, needs the full coordination of all the concerned authorities in implementing the decisions and recommendations issued by the symposium. Mrs. Costain also said that the working papers submitted to the symposium could significantly contribute to the reduction of road accidents in Jordan as well as other Arab countries.

She added that greater public awareness about road safety is vital and is the most effective means of reducing the number of road accidents and she called for including courses on traffic awareness in the curriculum of elementary schools.

Mrs. Costain is currently taking

part in a symposium on traffic safety and the enforcement of traffic laws along with three other experts: Philip Cornell, Alan Ross and Mr. Charlton. The symposium is organised by Yarmouk University in cooperation with the British Council.

Taking part in the five-day symposium are delegates from Bahrain, North Yemen, Syria, Egypt, Libya and Iraq. On Monday, participants in the symposium discussed two working papers; the first dealing with the major causes of road accidents in certain areas of Amman and a second paper on the importance of coordination and organisation among the concerned authorities, submitted by BRTC.

The first paper, presented by Yarmouk University and Ministry of Public Works, said that the material damages resulting from road accidents in the Kingdom amounted to approximately \$200 million in 1984, representing an increase of 8 per cent over 1983 figures. The paper also called for redesigning a number of roads and closely examining particular areas where accidents often take place.

PSD introduces clamps for parking violations

AMMAN (Petra) — All cars parked in places allocated for buses, in entrances to public garages or near sites where parking or stopping is prohibited within the vicinity of Amman Municipality will be clamped, a source for the Public Security Department (PSD) announced Monday.

The new measure, which was put into effect as of Saturday, also applies to vehicles parked in areas where there are limited parking or stopping times. Clamps will also be fitted to cars parked near islands separating lanes or at main intersections. Double parked cars will also be clamped under the new system which will be applied between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. every day excluding Fridays.

The source added that owners or drivers of the illegally parked vehicle can pay a minimum fine on the spot to have the clamp removed otherwise he or she will be referred to Amman Municipality court.

The source also added that if owners of cars which have been clamped fail to appear one hour after the vehicle has been clamped, will have their car towed away by the traffic department to the department's headquarters. In this case, the violator will have to pay the normal fine as well as a towing fee before they can retrieve their vehicle. The source also called on all drivers and road users to avoid violating parking regulations.

UNRWA hands over youth activity centre to JYO

AMMAN (J.T.) — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) has handed over its youth activity centre at Amman New Camp to the government in compliance with a government decision, issued last week, which said that youth centres should be run by the government-sponsored Jordan Youth Organisation (JYO). At a ceremony held Sunday

evening at the camp, the UNRWA flag was lowered and the Jordanian flag raised by JYO director Mohammad Jamil Abu Al Tayyeb in the presence of Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Ahmad Qatnani.

Rabin unhappy over Syrian presence

(Continued from page 1)

the surrounding Lake Qarasoun region before Israel's June 6, 1982, invasion of Lebanon when Syria's army was driven back in heavy fighting. At the time of Israel's pullback last year, government leaders warned Syria not to move south of the ceasefire line or send proxy forces into the evacuated area.

The deployment of Syrian troops was in the same Bekaa Valley area where Syria recently built unmanned tank and gun emplacements. The fortifications, although primarily defensive in nature, were viewed as "war preparations" by Israeli leaders and contributed to a recent rise in tensions between the two countries.

In a speech to the Israel-America Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Rabin said Syria had been trying to mend fences with Iraq while keeping lucrative economic ties with Iran.

Amid signs of a thaw between Damascus and Baghdad, Iran provided Syria with 600,000 tonnes of oil (4.3 million barrels) three weeks ago and cancelled a Syrian debt of \$1 billion to \$2 billion, according to Mr. Rabin.

"I will not be surprised if we see a thaw in the ties with Iraq without Syria's stopping to enjoy its relationship with Iran," said Mr. Rabin.

CAEU to hold general session

AMMAN (Petra) — The Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) will open its 45th ordinary session in Amman next Saturday at ministerial level. CAEU Secretary General Mahdi Al Obeidi said that participants will discuss a periodic report dealing with the international economic situation, its impact on Arab economies as well as steps to be taken to remedy any negative impacts of the situation.

Also to be discussed will be the detailed implementation programme for the CAEU's working plan for the next five years. The plan includes the CAEU's activities in the fields of trade, the Arab Common Market, agricultural and industrial coordination and development planning.

The two-day meetings will also discuss an integrated programme for promoting trade exchange among Arab countries, according to Mr. Obeidi.

Blacks commemorate uprising

(Continued from page 1)

shotguns patrolled wealthy whites-only suburbs to foil any attack from nearby black townships. Many businessmen in Johannesburg carried guns.

Black people, subjected to the all-embracing state of emergency which includes detention without trial and strict bans on political gatherings, had been expected to put up a show of anti-apartheid unity on the anniversary.

Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel told state-run radio the security clampdown had foiled radicals' plans for mass violence. Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu accused the government of "crass insensitivity" for banning observances of the anniversary of the Soweto uprising.

"I am feeling very desolated and apprehensive," Bishop Tutu said.

In a telephone interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation at his home in Johannesburg, the black rights crusader said he was "worried about what might take place because they have taken away the leadership of our community, which means that the community could degenerate into a disorderly mob."

He added: "It seems so obvious that that is likely to happen, and the presence of the security forces is so provocative."

In Cape Town, leading anti-apartheid churchman Allan Boesak and other clerics fiercely condemned the South African government at a June 16 memorial service attended by Christians from several denominations and

by Muslims.

The activities of the security forces at the event cannot be reported under emergency regulations. The organisers of the service appealed for the congregation to leave quietly and said a first aid post had been set up. Arrests cannot be reported.

Censorship bars reporting of most of Mr. Boesak's sermon. In Luxembourg, European Community (EC) foreign ministers were under pressure on Monday to agree immediate economic sanctions against South Africa but Britain remained opposed to what its officials described as hasty solutions.

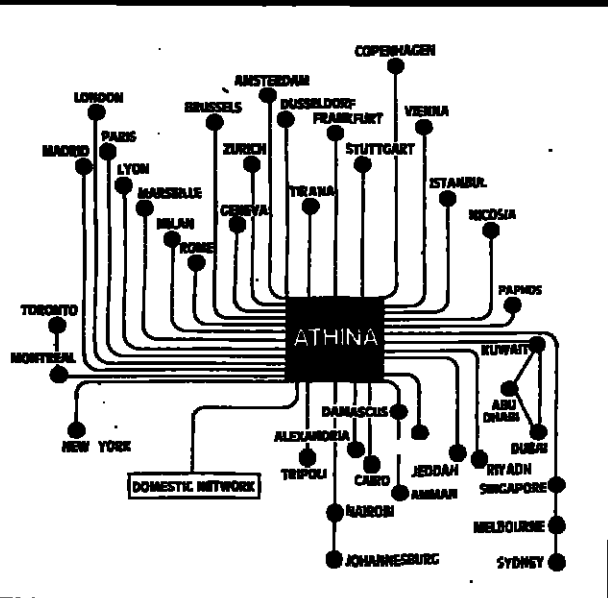
EC diplomats said Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, the current president of EC councils, was pressing the ministers to agree a ban on imports of South African fruit and other measures.

All 12 EC states are agreed on the need to strengthen a series of measures taken last September in a bid to convince Pretoria of the European bloc's serious concern about the lack of progress in dismantling apartheid.

Britain is alone within the commonwealth on opposing full sanctions. A report last week by prominent figures from the 49-nation group said sanctions were the only option left to Western powers if further bloodshed was to be avoided.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has said he will hold off on a promised threat to leave the Commonwealth until after a special seven-nation summit next August.

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Step forward

A GOOD number of Jordanians must have been delighted to hear that the government has decided to establish a new university for science and technology in the north of the country since this institute will fill a gaping hole in Jordan's education system and, in the long run, would benefit both the Kingdom and its people.

It is well known that ever-increasing numbers of Jordanian students are seeking higher education after completing their secondary school studies and it is equally well established that there are not enough university seats to go round. Perhaps this new university, together with the establishment of a projected private university and the expansion of Mu'ta University will go a long way towards balancing out this disparity. Many students, turned away from local universities or community colleges, have been seeking higher education abroad expending in the process huge sums of money which are badly needed for national development. The new expansion in university education will gradually curtail the drain of foreign currency by offering a cheaper education to Jordanian students. However, this should not be at the cost of lowering educational standards, otherwise new graduates will continue to have grim prospects of finding jobs. There are more than 40,000 unemployed people in Jordan at present, according to available statistics, many of whom are graduates of community colleges and universities.

Announcing the establishment of the new university of science and technology, the minister of higher education said that a special committee will be reviewing the labour market situation in cooperation with Jordanian universities with the purpose of teaching subjects which would benefit Jordan's development. Only if manpower is trained in the fields and specialisations which will really be useful and which will be put to effective use in the course of implementing national development projects will the ministry have succeeded in the difficult task of tailoring the higher education system to fit the Kingdom's real requirements.

This is a step forward and we look for more solid actions by the government to meet the challenges ahead.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Israeli society crumbles

THE deep and dangerous struggle between the religious and non-religious sects within the Israeli community is an indication of the weak fabric of that society and points to elements of destruction existing within the Jewish state. This rift which began to take a clearer shape now despite the lapse of 38 years after the creation of the Zionist community indicates that the Israelis till now have been unable to bridge the deep gap separating the oriental Jews from the Western Jews. Until now also the Israelis have not been able to adopt a clear course in favour of either the religious trend or the laymen's style of life. It is clear then that the Israeli society has been subsisting on foreign support and assistance all these years because that society is given a role to play and to implement hostile actions by forces harbouring evil intentions towards our Arab Nation. What has been holding the Israeli society together is the common enmity towards the Arabs. For Israel to live, it has to hold the society together with the only purpose of launching one aggression after another against the Arab Nation. The struggle among Israel's groups is also bound to continue until final destruction.

Al Dustour: Crown Prince sets the example

PRINCE Hassan's visit to the Baqa'a refugee camp on Sunday represents a good example for all officials and manifests the deep and strong relationship between the leadership and the people. Prince Hassan strolled through the camp's streets and talked to residents, enquiring about their living conditions and the services that are being provided to them. This reflects his keenness on making available for the people all basic and essential means for a decent life. This is a sound relationship between the government and the governed, reflecting the desire on both sides to march hand in hand towards a stronger economic and social life. In his open dialogue with the residents at a meeting during his tour, Prince Hassan stressed that Jordan was working relentlessly to strengthen Arab image and join forces with the rest of the Arab World in confronting the common challenges. He also urged all citizens to shoulder their responsibilities for the good of all.

Sawt Al Shaab: Close to the people

WHAT characterises the Jordanian leadership is that it is in constant contact with the people of Jordan's rural and urban sectors and the refugees living in camps. This leadership addresses itself to finding proper means of achieving better future for the citizens of this country, something which we feel proud of. In his tour in the Baqa'a refugee camp Prince Hassan talked to the inhabitants, enquiring about their demands and their needs. This visit is a further affirmation of the strong links between the leadership and the people, and the keenness on the part of this leadership to enlist help from the people in matters connected with policy-making. This form of coordination reflects the democratic rule of this country and manifests a sound and beneficial relationship that is being strengthened over the days and years.

'Iran-Iraq front poses gravest danger yet to world peace; superpowers should drop their indifference and declare Gulf a zone of peace'

Following is the full text of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent's address Monday to the opening session of the conference on "Regional Implications of the Gulf War." The conference is co-sponsored by the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies and the Strategic Studies Centre at the University of Jordan.

THE conflict in the Gulf is rapidly becoming as hazardous to the stability and security of the Middle East as the Arab-Israeli dispute has been for almost forty years. It is certainly as threatening and as complex. It involves such emotive factors as ideology, religion, ethnicity, geo-strategy and a quest for political domination.

The wealth of expertise gathered here is better qualified than I to analyse the significance of these factors. However, I am left in no doubt about the enormity and critical implications of the Iran-Iraq war which has become one of the most bloody and enduring conflicts of the modern era, forcing a reassessment of the previously accepted proposition that all conventional wars in the Third World would, of necessity, be short wars.

I also have no doubt that as Arabs, we in Jordan, stand by Iraq, not only because of our moral and national duty, but also because of our legal obligation to do so, since Jordan is a signatory to all joint Arab defence arrangements made under the auspices of the Arab League.

The subject of this meeting is the impact of the war in various spheres, the immediate strains it imposes and the potential long-term implications for:

1- the two countries themselves

2- the Gulf states

3- the Middle East region as a whole

4- the international community

For the two warring nations, it has become a tragedy of gigantic proportions. The waste of human and material resources has been incalculable. By its very nature, war inflicts a form of paralysis on the life of nations, but when it catches societies which are in the throes of rapid change, and already facing problems of socio-economic dislocation and political alienation, it has the additional effect of disrupting development programmes. It is also likely to bring into focus the more insidious problems of polarisation, be it ethnic, religious or sectarian. Being no different, the Gulf war threatens to do all that and to challenge the delicate fabric of all modern societies in our volatile region. The Iranian campaign against Iraq has, for all intents and purposes, universal implications. The danger goes beyond the two

immediate adversaries and threatens the stability and security of the entire Gulf region. This is not only because of the potential peril of fragmentation and radicalisation in the context of social, religious and ethnic diversity, but also and mainly because of the strategic importance of the Gulf, its geo-political location and the magnitude of its oil resources. While at present neither Iraqi nor Iranian oil may appear to be essential to the West, there is no guarantee that the current situation will continue. Further, an escalation of the war could still disrupt world markets and erupt the oil flow from the Gulf, precipitating a new energy crisis.

It goes without saying that if the Gulf is not immune to the ramifications of the war between Iraq and Iran, then neither can the whole Middle Eastern region nor the international community avoid the dangers of its fallout and overspill.

Of course, the Gulf war is not the only hot spot in our region. There are others:

1- The three wars in the Fertile Crescent

2- The war in the Nile Valley

3- The war in North Africa/al-Maghreb

4- American-Libyan confrontation and the obsession with the question of terrorism.

If we were to extend this list by talking about famine, desertification, tension and conflict in the Horn of Africa, South Arabia and Afghanistan, we would be brought face to face with the sinister realisation of strategic and demographic linkages among them.

Iraq's preoccupation with the war has so impaired the strategic balance in the Arab East as to allow Israel's intransigence free rein in the Levant. The Israeli authorities, and their supporters abroad, have been able to scuttle all meaningful moves towards the establishment of a just and durable settlement of the Palestine question in favour of their policy of creeping annexation of the occupied Arab territories into what they call "Greater Israel". They have also pursued, with relentless zeal, the re-inforcement of Israel's two-tier relationship with the U.S. by putting into sharper focus the strategic dimension. Thus, the American commitment, rather



than being confined to the defence, of Israel as a garrison state within the regional context, has rendered Israel a virtual member of NATO.

Moreover, the establishment of the trans-Arabian system, transporting oil from the Gulf to the Mediterranean across the Arabian Peninsula to the Red Sea, and through the Levant to the Mediterranean, has knit these areas more closely together than ever before. The attempt to by-pass the strategic bottle-neck of the Straits of Hormuz has given the Red Sea Basin and the East Mediterranean littoral additional strategic significance, which goes a long way towards explaining the immense interest expressed by the superpowers in the freedom of navigation in these sea lanes.

The demographic dimension in this context is no less important. The migration of manpower from the states of the Levant to the countries of the Peninsula and the Gulf has given rise to an unprecedented pattern of complementarities in terms of shared human and financial resources. Thus events in one part of the region have a direct and immediate bearing on all others. A threat to the security of the Gulf emanating from the Iranian quest for hegemony will inevitably imperil the economies of the Fertile Crescent states, just as war with Israel could

bring about the closure of the pumping stations or the shipping lanes, shutting off the flow of oil.

The regional linkages and complementarities mean, quite simply, that no state in the region can feel secure or isolated from developments elsewhere, nor can any country be insulated from regional conflicts, however distant or particular these may seem at first. The Arab-Israeli conflict, the crisis in Lebanon, the Gulf War and other disputes menace simultaneously all the states of the region.

It is cooperation and collaboration for the common good rather than isolation, or an attitude of "a plague on both their houses," that is called for to avert the disaster which threatens us all. The threats posed by Iran and Israel do not simply impinge on the sovereignty of some states, while ignoring others, but seek to undermine the structure of the territorial states in the whole region.

Peace and stability in the Middle East are of paramount importance to the international community as well as to the peoples of the region. The turbulence and volatility that characterise the politics of the area point to an obvious conclusion which concerns the position and the vying by the superpowers for a globally advantageous strategic position. It is abundantly clear that the

seismic line of political turbulence, which has staked out the demarcation line between the West and the Soviet Bloc, and extends from the Black Sea to the Caspian, has dropped somewhat southward towards a line running from the East Mediterranean-Red Sea Basin to the Gulf and the Indian Ocean where conflicts of all kinds abound. The entire area has become the touch point for superpower confrontation — an open field where their rivalry is underlined by indigenous, social, economic as well as political factors that could bring about the total collapse of the last semblance of order and normality.

In the wake of the Chernobyl tragedy we have been made more aware than ever before of how small our world is. Superpower confrontation in the Middle East would no longer necessarily exclude the deployment and use of nuclear weapons. The region is neither immune nor insulated from the possibility of such a conflagration. These weapons are already in the Middle East. The USSR is almost on our borders, while the U.S. has them in Turkey and aboard its naval fleet in and around the waters of the region.

More significant is Israel's capability and the fact that missiles are believed to have been deployed by the Israeli armed forces. The Israeli programme has benefited from the direct and indirect support of nuclear or near-nuclear powers, including South Africa. The recent conclusion of an agreement allowing Israel to participate in the development of the Strategic Defence Initiative, the "Star Wars" programme of the U.S. will undoubtedly enhance that capability and consequently increase the inherent risks and dangers.

The possibility of regional conflict, particularly the Gulf War or the Arab-Israeli dispute, whose eventual outcome is of critical strategic importance to the superpowers, triggering off a nuclear war cannot be discounted. Such a possibility is conceivable either on the basis of a conventional war escalating into a nuclear exchange or a nuclear first strike by a small country on account of a perceived threat to its national survival. In this uncertain age, the scourge of terrorism and the radicalisation of political and religious fanaticisms could transform a local conflict into a full scale war. Whatever the catalyst, one thing is certain. It is unlikely that such a breakout of hostilities could be contained within regional limits.

It is these concerns which lead us, here in Jordan, to support every reasonable peace effort to resolve the conflicts which have plagued the Middle East for so long. Since the beginning of the Iran-Iraq war, strenuous efforts have been made to encourage the two parties to suspend hostilities so that the dispute could be resolved by peaceful means. Arab, Muslim and international public figures and organisations, alarmed and concerned by the senseless destruction and endless butchery wrought on the two warring parties, and the drastic effects of the war on the entire region, have offered their good offices in mediation. They have called repeatedly on the protagonists to cease fire and begin peace talks, but to no avail. While Iraq has been willing to cooperate, Iran has been adamant in its refusal to negotiate.

It is high time that the superpowers abandon their attitude of indifference to the conflict in a region of such vital strategic importance. While U.S., European and the Soviet Union's concern for the security of the Gulf, its vital oil fields and strategic importance, is both understandable and justified, in my view this concern can best be allayed by their agreed disengagement from the region, pronouncing it a "zone of peace." Pious hopes that a moratorium on arms supplies, or mere battle fatigue and general war weariness will bring the combatants to their senses are not sufficient. What is required is effective diplomacy that allows the moral imperative to be clearly determined. Neither the ephemeral pricing of oil nor the evil of international terrorism should blind us to the fundamental and basic problems of our region. The aim should not be the imposition of a settlement but the manipulation of the levers of power and influence for the induction of a constructive outcome. The primary objective must be the easing of tension so that normal peaceful means of conflict resolution can be pursued.

I feel certain that your deliberations will delve more deeply into these questions, defining, examining and analysing the impact of the war and its implications, not only in the areas I have mentioned, but further afield. I wish you every success and may I assure you of our warm welcome and sincere appreciation of your endeavours which we hope may be able to point the way to an end to this tragic, futile and dangerous war.

S. African government opts for show of power

By James F. Smith
Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — President P.W. Botha has made starkly plain his resolve to crush violent resistance, no matter how high the cost of "Western punishment."

South Africa will not crawl before anyone to prevent it (economic sanctions). We do not desire it and we do not seek it. But if we are forced to go it alone, so be it," Botha said after imposing a nationwide state of emergency Thursday.

Resentful and defiant, Botha drew the sword, determined to crush the daily violence that has wracked the country for nearly two years and claimed some 1,700 lives. Security forces rounded up an estimated 1,200 activists on the first day of the emergency.

By imposing sweeping police powers, Botha rejected the notion that harsh measures exacerbate black anger, as in the past. Instead, the 70-year-old Afrikaner says he has embarked on a course essential to peace.

Critics say the action will end in a bloody civil war, even if it succeeds in the short term in suppressing unrest — or at least news of it.

The emergency decree was not the final card of a well-armed dominant white minority, but it was by far the most drastic attempt to end the anti-apartheid unrest.

The new police powers are far broader than those imposed from last July to March 7, in which nearly 8,000 people were arrested. That decree never covered more than 36 districts, mainly around Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town. This time, the emergency is nationwide.

The most dramatic addition is a provision making a crime out of any "subversive statement," broadly defined to include calls for strikes, boycotts, foreign sanctions or disinvestment.

It also is illegal for local or foreign news organisations to publish or broadcast "subversive" statements. That could effectively block articles conveying details on

some of the central themes of the South African anti-apartheid movement.

As in the previous emergency, the minister of police can ban reporters from "unrest areas," certain to include Soweto, Johannesburg's huge township, which marks the 10th anniversary Monday of the start of the 1976 Soweto riots. Botha cited an expected three-day surge of unrest, which he said was to be orchestrated by Communist-controlled black radicals, as a main reason for imposing the emergency.

The past ban on filming unrest has been reimposed, and the names of those arrested may not be published unless confirmed. A new provision empowers the minister to shut down publications for the duration of the emergency.

Botha said he was fully aware of the outcry that the decree would unleash at home and abroad, and the consequences for the economy at home. The currency, the rand, has plunged this week as expectations rose of a new emergency proclamation.

But Botha said the world had ignored or derided numerous reform measures enacted or promised in recent months.

For the first time Botha said what has been increasingly apparent for months — that the government no longer thinks the cost of trying to keep its dwindling number of friends overseas is worth the constraints it believes have been placed on restoring order.

The tough steps gave ammunition to those who contend that trying to pressure the white rulers will simply drive them into the "laager," the Afrikaans word for the encircled wagon train.

That has formed part of the rationale of the U.S. government's policy of "constructive engagement" — quiet diplomacy rather than the harsh approach of former president Jimmy Carter's administration.

But the U.S. State Department, under growing pressure to impose tough sanctions, joined a chorus of criticism against the emergency decree, saying the measures missed the point.

U.S. takes right turn for heaven

By Alex Brummer

ATLANTA — The American church lurches towards fundamentalism and the political right last week after its largest denomination, the Southern Baptists, elected a Bible-thumping preacher to be its new president.

The election of the Reverend Adrian Rogers, aged 54, with 54.2 per cent of the delegate votes, marks the culmination of a seven-year effort by fundamentalists to capture the church, its vast financial resources and its seminaries for the believers in the literalism of the Bible.

The election result produced tumultuous applause from the nearly turned-out 37,000 "Messengers" gathered in the World Congress Centre.

The Messengers have poured into Atlanta from all corners of the Deep South, arriving in battered school buses from small

rural communities in Alabama and Mississippi, and in luxury private jets from the Mammon-worshipping churches of Texas.

The delegates represent an America as white as Alaska, as clean-cut as fresh apple and as smartly-attired as guests at a wedding. The fundamentalist wing of the church, whipped into a strong political organisation by Judge Paul Pressler of Texas, vanquished the other candidate, the Reverend Winfred Moore, who had the temerity to suggest that the 14.5 million Southern Baptists should not make it a formal requirement that members take the Bible literally.

While the church's most favoured son, the Reverend Billy Graham, has steered clear of the dispute at the convention, he is said to be among those who believe in Biblical literalism — known by the faithful as "inerrancy."

The Reverend Rogers left little doubt where he would be leading the Southern Baptists after his triumph. He said the church was "coming back again to its great roots: missions, evangelism, Bibleism."

The moderate wing of the church, swamped by the fundamentalism sweeping the nation, now fear the worst. The result could be a fundamentalist takeover of the 20 boards and agencies administered by the Southern Baptists and, perhaps most importantly, the six theological seminaries that are charged with educating, publishing and converting in the U.S. and abroad.

Some of the moderates in Atlanta quickly forgot the fellowship they had felt as they marched peacefully to the tune of "Onward Christian Soldiers" towards the convention centre.

Reagan's 'faltering,' increasingly conservative foreign policy causes problems with Congress

By Carol Giacomo
Reuters

WASHINGTON — In his sixth year in office, President Reagan has embarked on an increasingly conservative — some say faltering — foreign policy that is causing serious problems with Congress.

Reagan has narrowly managed to salvage an arms sale to Saudi Arabia and his decision to abandon the SALT-2 arms control pact threatens a bitter Congress-White House confrontation.

Despite considerable personal effort, he has yet to win his \$100 million aid request for Nicaraguan guerrillas, which he said five months ago was needed urgently.

His 1987 defence and foreign aid budgets have been slashed by Congress. His programme of providing so-called "opposed" aid to Angolan guerrillas is under attack and he is again facing a move by lawmakers to impose tough sanctions on South Africa.

Reagan "is moving in a more conservative direction and this has created a reaction on the Hill... a lot of his proposals are in trouble," C. William Maynes, editor of Foreign Policy Magazine, told Reuters.

Just how much trouble they are encountering should become clear in November's congressional elections, he said.

If Reagan loses the Senate, now controlled by his Republican party, or lawmakers sympathetic to his hard-line decisions are rejected by voters, his foreign policy would suffer a stunning and significant reversal, Maynes said.

Although many issues are unresolved, Reagan's abandonment of SALT-2 could cause him most problems with Congress.

Large majorities in the House and Senate already have gone on record in favour of SALT-2 and members of both chambers are planning to force Reagan to abide by the treaty.

The idea is to deny Reagan money for any weapons that

would breach the unratified 1979 pact.

Reagan has continued to use tough language to push for his full \$100 million aid request for Nicaraguan guerrillas, but congressional analysts say he must compromise if he is to get any money at all.

House Republicans are trying to negotiate a deal with moderate Democrats, but even if a package passes the House it will face further obstacles in the Senate, where opponents could tie it up for months.

Reagan sought \$320 billion in defence spending for 1987, but the Senate, under pressure to reduce the federal deficit, cut the request to \$301 billion and the House trimmed it even further to \$285 billion.

Talks are under way on a compromise but it appears clear Reagan will be forced to live with much less than he wanted, even for his cherished "Star Wars" space shield which lies at the heart of his military policy.

Similarly, his foreign aid requests have been sharply cut by both chambers.

A provision in the House 1987 intelligence bill that would call for congressional votes on Reagan's covert Angola policy probably will not become law.

But the more fact it is in the bill will have the effect of forcing public debate on the issue.

Key committees in the House have approved legislation imposing new sanctions on South Africa and the full House is expected to follow suit despite the Republican president's insistence that sanctions are counter-productive.

An aide to the Senate Republican leadership admitted the situation in Congress "looks tough right now" for Reagan but asserted that this was to be expected, particularly in an election year.

"The U.S. leadership role in international affairs has been strengthened quite considerably and is so much more clear-cut than it was five years ago," the Republican official said.

Excavations at Aqaba suggest city was an international trading port during early and medieval Islamic rule

Text and Photos
by Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

The following is the last part in a three-part series on excavations at the port city of Aqaba. Parts one and two appeared in Sunday's and Monday's issues of the Jordan Times.

The architectural remains of ancient Aqaba that have been exposed by Dr. Donald Whitcomb's excavation include standing stone and mud-brick walls from the Late Byzantine/Umayyad, Abbasid and Fatimid eras. The stone walls, discovered in the north and east areas of the site, are thought to belong to the 120-metre-square walled town of medieval Aqaba, whose northern half is probably preserved virtually intact underneath the sand and palms.

The earliest remains excavated this year were painted Nabatean pottery sherds from around the 1st Century B.C. These came from the lowest excavated levels (four metres deep) on the north-west corner of the site, and were mixed with later Islamic pottery.

This suggests to Dr. Whitcomb that the Nabatean/Roman city is either buried beneath the early Islamic town, or was located further to the west. The latter possibility is strengthened by the fact that more dense concentrations of Nabatean pottery were found on the surface of the ground about 100 metres to the north-west.

Roman period pottery (lamp fragments) and possible coins were found, probably dating from the Late Roman period in the 3rd/early 4th Centuries A.D. But these were also mixed with later Islamic materials, and to date clearly stratified Roman levels have been identified at Aqaba.

Late Byzantine ceramics and some pieces of glass came out of more distinctly stratified levels, though detailed analysis now going on will determine how much of this material was Byzantine and how much was early Islamic/Umayyad. When they are cleaned and identified, many coins from these levels will help pinpoint the date of these levels that are now being called Late Byzantine/Early Islamic.

The substantial standing stone and mud-brick walls are either Late Byzantine or Umayyad, for the associated pottery with the walls is very mixed, and must be sorted out carefully before the walls can be dated accurately. In the north trench, Dr. Whitcomb believes he may also have excavated part of a semi-circular tower that projected out from the city wall—a typical architectural feature from the Byzantine/Umayyad period.

His hypothesis that the remains of a 120-metre-square walled town lie beneath the sand are based on the walls excavated to date, the pattern of fallen stones along the north side of the site, and the fact that the six-metre-high contour line in the area forms a virtual square—probably because it follows the lines of the ancient city walls.

We will investigate the city walls more closely in the next season," he told the Jordan Times in an interview here recently, "but it

would appear as of now that we may have the opportunity to uncover a towered city wall standing at least four metres high, with perhaps two city gates in the north and west walls."

If future excavations do, indeed, unearth a 120-metre-square walled town from the Umayyad period, it would not be the first in Jordan. As Dr. Whitcomb points out, the Umayyad castle of Musbatta, adjacent to the Queen Alia International Airport, is also an

Dr. Donald Whitcomb will give a lecture supported by slides about his Aqaba excavations today (Tuesday) at 6:30 p.m. at the ACOR building opposite the University of Jordan.

Umayyad period walled settlement measuring about 120 metres square.

The excavated city wall at Aqaba is over five metres thick, and is built of stones facing on both sides, with a middle fill of mud and smaller stone rubble. In the trench at the south side of the site, it was a casemate-type wall, with lateral mud-brick walls two metres thick at the base connecting the inner and outer stone walls.

The early 7th Century A.D. settlement at Aqaba may prove to be a *misr* (plural *amसर*), a very early Islamic town that typically evolved from a fortified army camp during the Islamic conquests north of the Arabian Peninsula. The word *misr* derives from the South Arabian word *misr*, meaning army.

Other known *amसर* were located in Fustat (old Cairo) and Basra, in southern Iraq. We know from historical accounts that a *misr* often developed into a permanent town, with a well planned urban layout including housing quarters, a mosque, a central administrative complex and other buildings.

"It is possible that the Umayyad town at Aqaba that we have started to discover began as a *misr* in 630-640 A.D. during or immediately after the Islamic conquest of this area," Dr. Whitcomb said. "We know for a fact that in 634 Aqaba (or Aila, as it was then known) was the base for the Islamic army under the leadership of 'Amr ibn al 'As, after the city's Byzantine/Christian Bishop had submitted peacefully to the Muslim forces at Tabuk, now in northern Saudi Arabia."

The stone walls and buildings within the walls excavated this year were used during a 500 year period that stretched from the Umayyad into the Fatimid eras, approximately from 650-1170 A.D. An excavation trench in the highest area in centre of the mound, seven metres above sea level, produced the base of a limestone column, probably from the Umayyad period because of its location low in the trench. This may suggest that the columned hall of an important building remains to be discovered in this part of the site.

Other trenches produced various aspects of the residential quarters of medieval Aqaba, including a 14-metre-long white sandstone building, and parts of smaller houses separated by courtyards and three-metre-wide streets. At the end of one street was a semi-circular, stone-built facility that may have been part of the ancient city's drainage or sewerage system.

The houses were only excavated to a depth of two metres, and at least another two metres of occupational remains are still to be excavated. A small probe near the centre of the site uncovered alternating mud-brick and stone walls to a depth of four metres—without reaching the bottom courses of the walls. The walls have two distinct stages, a lower Umayyad stage and an upper Abbasid stage.

The upper Abbasid wall has the remains of pilasters, and its stone foundations suggest strongly to Dr. Whitcomb that the inside of this building was a columned hall, perhaps from an administrative or public building. It is not thought to be the mosque of the town, because its orientation does not appear to be that of a mosque.

The artifacts excavated from the Umayyad/Abbasid/Fatimid levels at Aqaba point to a well-off port that traded widely throughout the world. Many ceramic sherds indicate clearly that Aqaba traded with Egypt, Iraq and even China.

The Iraqi pottery is identical to types excavated at Samarra, the capital of the Abbasid Caliphate, about 100 kilometres north of Baghdad on the Tigris River. Aqaba imported the very finest Iraqi lustre ware vessels, with a golden metallic shine and deep blue, yellow and green decorative patterns. From the port of Basra, in southern Iraq, Aqaba imported goods shipped in large decorated storage jars.

Perhaps the most intriguing evidence for international trade are the ceramic pieces from China, including fine celadons and porcelains from the Sung period in China, corresponding to the late Abbasid and Fatimid eras. The Chinese celadons are light green and very translucent vessels that look like, and may have been designed to imitate, jade.

The pottery from China is of the very finest kinds manufactured there, indicating that "the merchants of Aqaba were connoisseurs and very wealthy," Dr. Whitcomb says.

The excavations have also produced imported glass from Syria and Egypt, providing a unique opportunity for scholars to reconstruct Jordan's regional and global trade patterns in the medieval period—an era that is very poorly represented in most other archaeological sites throughout the rest of the country.

The excavations show that Aqaba was a regular port of call for ships that piled the ancient maritime trade routes of the Arabian Gulf area. The ceramics and architecture excavated this year at Aqaba are almost identical with those at the port of Siraf, halfway down the Iranian coast of the Gulf, and the arrangement of the houses and streets within the city walls at Aqaba also appear to be very similar to that at Siraf.

It seems likely that ships travelled regularly between Basra, Siraf and Aqaba, also calling enroute at Bahrain, Sohar in Oman, and Aden.

"It is important to assess what was happening at Aqaba in the context of the entire maritime trade situation in the area," Dr. Whitcomb said, "now that we have conclusive proof that the inhabitants of Aqaba traded widely with ports in Egypt, Iraq and China."

Nothing has been found on the site from after the Fatimid period, suggesting that during the Ayyubid/Mamluke period the town's centre shifted towards the area where the fort now stands.

Other artifacts excavated this year include some bone and ivory pieces, a few pieces of poorly preserved metal, stoneware (stone) cooking pots that probably came from Yemen, stone and glass beads, and good but unworked mother-of-pearl pieces.

Dr. Whitcomb is understandably enthusiastic about the results from this first season at Aqaba, and plans to return to the site later this year or next spring to resume digging.

"Although half the medieval city of Aqaba may have been destroyed by modern construction, it is almost miraculous that so much of it remains to be studied. The preserved height of its towered city walls, its streets and houses mean that complete excavation will reveal an Islamic city comparable to Jerash," he notes.

Because the Abbasid and Fatimid periods are so poorly represented, or at least poorly recognised, in the rest of Jordan, the Aqaba dig promises to be a vital piece together the history of the land in centuries past. Its well preserved town plan and architecture, and the variety of its local and imported ceramics and other artifacts fill a major weak spot in the archaeology of the land of Jordan—the five and a half centuries from the early 7th Century to the late 12th Century.

The Aqaba dig also provides a fine example of how archaeological excavations and historical textual analyses complement one another in scholarly endeavours to reconstruct historical fact.

Though several historical texts mention trade contacts between Aqaba, Egypt and China, not a single text mentions the flourishing direct trade route between Aqaba and Iraq, which the excavations have revealed, Dr. Whitcomb notes.

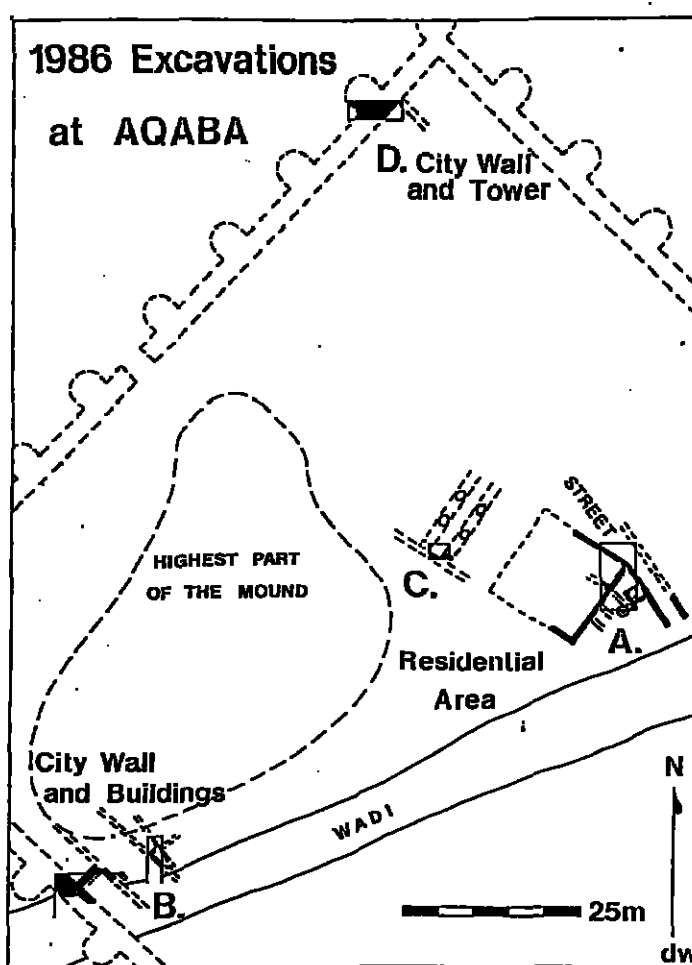
Should the Jordanian government decide to take advantage of it, the site also has great touristic potential, given the good state of its preservation and its location adjacent to the main road between the hotels and the city-centre.

If it is protected, and fully excavated, the site would allow visitors to peer down into, or even walk through, a walled and towered town from the early Islamic period—much as visitors walk through the much bigger Classical period sites of Jerash or Petra.

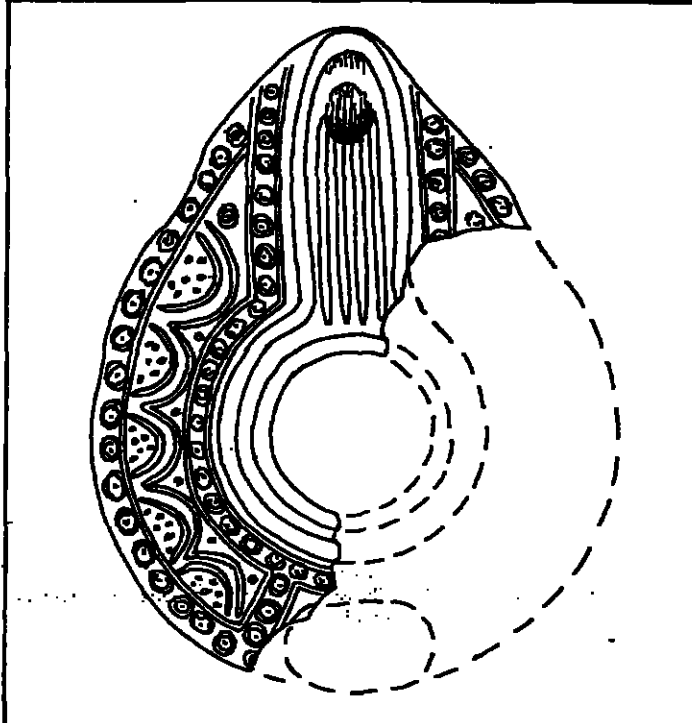
One problem that has to be dealt with is the ownership of the land under which the site is located, for it belongs to the former fishing company that is now in receivership.

It would appear that swift action by the several concerned public authorities, such as the Department of Antiquities, the Ministry of Tourism and the Aqaba Region Authority, would provide an example of how the treasures of history and the dictates of development could coexist happily and even nurture one another—given the site's potential as a touristic attraction and a focal point for the study of a heretofore archaeologically poorly represented era of the land's indigenous Arab Islamic culture.

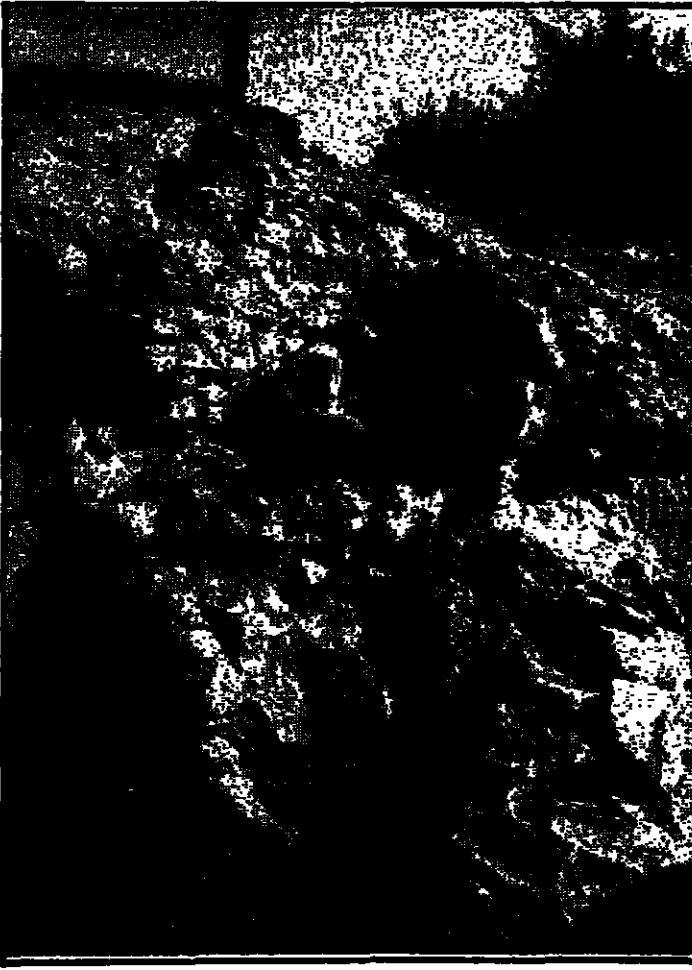
Plan of the 1986 excavations at Aqaba, with the excavation trenches marked A, B, C and D. The "wadi" at bottom of plan is a drainage channel running between the site and the coast guard station. Trench "B" is only about 25 metres from the sea.



Plan of the 1986 excavations at Aqaba, with the excavation trenches marked A, B, C and D. The "wadi" at bottom of plan is a drainage channel running between the site and the coast guard station. Trench "B" is only about 25 metres from the sea.



Drawing of an Abbasid period oil lamp excavated at Aqaba, from the late 9th / early 10th century A.D.



This view of excavation trench "B" near the sea shows the depth of archaeological deposits that have been preserved at Aqaba. The standing walls are of buildings just within the town fortification wall.

India is winning the poverty battle

Many people think of India as a land full of poverty-stricken peasants. But the sub-continent is winning the constant battle against poverty, says Anatole Kaletsky, recently in the country.

ONE image of India predominates over others in the eyes of the Western world; the port-bellied child holding out an empty begging bowl.

Indians bristle at this suggestion. They point out that their country is a net exporter of food grains and they direct the foreigner's attention to their technological achievements and industrial progress.

The fact remains, however, that the starved, half-naked child is a truer symbol of modern India than the computer or nuclear reactor.

In terms of life expectancy, infant mortality, illiteracy, malnutrition, and gross national product per head, India remains one of the world's most blighted and backward countries. Only a handful of cases in Africa, plus Bangladesh and Nepal are worse off.

Yet from India's perspective, the battle against poverty, which has been a central objective of every government since independence, is showing signs of being won.

If the government's definition of the "poverty line" is accepted, the proportion of Indians living in poverty has declined significantly in the sixth five-year plan period from 48 per cent in 1979-80 to 37 per cent in 1984-85.

Considering that the poverty ratio had shown little substantial change from the 1950s to the late 1970s, this has encouraged Indian politicians to think in terms of a breakthrough.

The seventh plan has set a target of 26 per cent of the population below the poverty line by 1989-90 and has promised a reduction to 10 per cent by the middle of the next decade.

The Indian conception of "poverty" is a far cry from that in industrialised countries. The poverty line for rural areas was set in 1979-80 prices at a total income of Rs76 a month—equivalent to roughly \$12 a month in today's prices and exchange rates. This includes all sources of income, in cash and in kind, from wages, from farming and from self-employment.

It is the average needed to buy 2,400 calories of food a day, the nutritional requirement calculated by the World Bank and other international agencies as the minimum for normal healthy rural life.

For a person on the poverty line, little is left for other spending. In the last detailed census of consumption in 1977-78, it was found that only 15 per cent of income remained in the pockets of the rural poor after spending on food, fuel and light. For so much on the poverty line—that is at the very top of the poverty spectrum—this "discretionary" spending on clothes, footwear, rent and other goods would amount to roughly six U.S. cents a day.

Thus, for the 37 per cent of India's population which continues to subsist below this poverty line, ownership of the simplest modern consumer object—a bicycle or even a small transistor radio—is an unattainable dream. In most cases, a family's only property is a tiny plot of land and a single-room mud hut, the ragged clothes on their backs, a couple of pots and possibly a kerosene lamp.

But in spite of the "meagreness" of this subsistence level, the government's promise to raise a further 10 per cent of the population above the poverty line by the end of the decade would be a spectacular achievement. Although independent and foreign economists disagree about so much of

the precise statistics used by the government, there is a general consensus that the trend has been improving substantially in the past five to 10 years.

In the agricultural sector particularly, balancing of private incentives with carefully controlled public intervention and stockpiling has all but eliminated the threat of starvation, even for India's officially-designated "poor." And the World Bank's view is that if the seventh plan's overall growth targets can be achieved—particularly those for agriculture—then a further 10 per cent of the population could cross the poverty line by the end of the decade.

However, there are fewer signs of progress on an even deeper problem than generalised poverty. This is the plight of the "poorest of the poor"—the underclass consisting of 15 to 20 per cent of India's population who are totally landless, possess no skills or assets and see no hope of benefiting little from the general improvement in living standards in the nation as a whole.

Although substantial expansion to Rs. 18 billion annually is planned for the anti-poverty programmes, the bias against the very poor in India's development is unlikely to be removed.

Widespread misadministration and corruption continue to plague the main anti-poverty activity, the Integrated Rural Development Programme, which attempts to encourage self-employment among the very poor by offering them subsidised credit and assets—mostly dairy cows.

In addition, as one international official puts it, "giving people so much capital may work in regions which are prosperous anyway, but in areas where the poor are concentrated and the whole economic situation is hopeless, trying to create entrepreneurs doesn't make much sense."

The National Rural Employment Programme appears to have a better reputation. It aims to provide the unemployed and landless with food and meagre cash wages in exchange for their labour on public works. In some states it has been a considerable success, both in assisting the very poor and in creating useful public assets as roads and irrigation canals.

But the programme, like the sporadic and generally unsuccessful attempts at land reform, is dogged by political, even more than economic, problems. The basic tension is simple: the programme and other anti-poverty programmes aim to increase the opportunities and raise the absolute wages of the very poor whose only asset is their own labour.

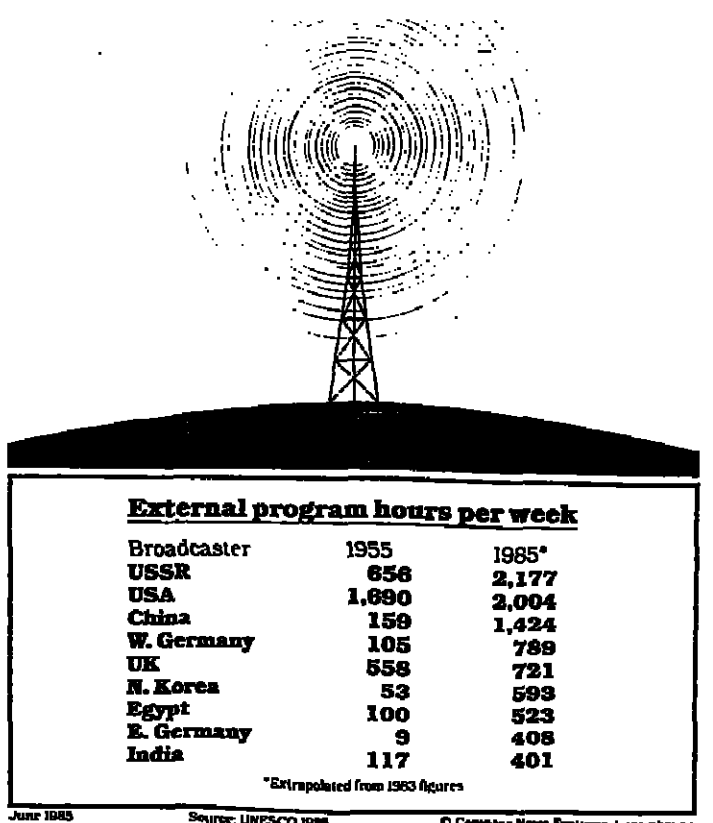
As Professor Suresh Tendulkar, an authority on poverty, at the Delhi School of Economics, points out: "At no point these efforts, if they are successful, are bound to collide with the established interests who benefit from the low wages, the political backwardness and the economic dependence of the very poor."

Yet he adds, as would most Indians: "Next to a Maoist form of communist dictatorship, our Indian democracy is the best political system, even for the very poor. In any other political system, the interests of the poor would be ignored and there would be no hope."

Financial Times Feature.

WHO RULES THE AIRWAVES?

Soviet, American and Chinese external broadcasts dominate the earth's airwaves—the USSR leads them all.



June 1985 Source: UNESCO 1985 © Cambridge News Pictures, Ladbroke

Moroccan town becomes grave for controversial writer

By Charles Lambell

REAR, Morocco — Jean Genet's friends say his decision to be buried in this northern Moroccan town was triggered by a baby's smile.

Genet, who explored evil and cruelty in his literary works and became one of the most controversial French writers of the century, was quietly buried in April in a cemetery overlooking the Atlantic. He died in Paris, aged 75.

A small earth mound, with a simple plaque saying "Jean Genet 1910-1986", marks the spot in the quiet old-fashioned cemetery filled with ornate Spanish settlers' tombs.

"I think he found in Larache the

simplicity and tranquility he was seeking towards the end of his troubled life," said Dr. Hassan Tribak, a professor of literature and local member of parliament.

In recent years Genet frequently visited Morocco, staying in small hotels in Rabat or at a friend's home in Larache.

It was in that house that Genet—who wrote novels like "Our Lady of the Flowers" and "Miracle of the Rose"—from prison—first met baby Azzedine, now aged seven.

Genet, born of an unknown father and abandoned by his mother at birth, was once a homosexual prostitute and convicted criminal, and never married. He confessed he did not like children very much.

But when he arrived at the house the baby, himself abandoned by his mother, greeted him with joy and a smile.

"He smiled first. Since then, I have looked after him. I had him put in the best school. I visit him every weekend when I am in Morocco," Genet told Mr. Serge Sobczynski, administrative director of France's Comedie Francaise, last year.

"Genet, born of an unknown father and abandoned by his mother at birth, was once a homosexual prostitute and convicted criminal, and never married. He confessed he did not like children very much."

Genet told Mr. Serge Sobczynski, administrative director of France's Comedie Francaise, last year.

A bright child, Azzedine goes to a private boarding school in Rabat and already reads and writes French and Arabic.

From the balcony of the small

blue and white house with a patio, Genet often looked at the sea and the nearby cemetery where he is now buried.

The living room is covered on one side with shelves of books the writer read when in Larache.

"In the last few years, Jean was working very hard. Perhaps he wanted to complete his work, knowing that death was coming," Mr. Hassan says.

Genet, who died of throat cancer in a Paris hotel, was in Larache a few days earlier and left for France to correct the proofs of a book, "An Amorous Captive."

"When I saw him off at Rabat airport, he had dizzy spells. I had to hold his hand as he felt a bit lost. His last words were 'look after Azzedine well,'" Mr. Hassan says.

From the balcony of the small

A few French tourists have visited the grave in Larache and local officials are thinking of setting up a Genet foundation.

In Larache, Genet met local intellectuals. "He was very worried about his falling health and would talk about Moroccan writers, literature and his own work," says Dr. Tribak.

Genet is perhaps best-known for his plays "The Maids," "The Balcony," "The Blacks" and "The Screens," dealing with underdogs, outcasts, victims of social hatred.

Curiously for a man who was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1948 after being convicted of theft for the 10th time, some of his friends here were the police superintendent and the chief magistrate who are keen on literature.

North Korea announces readiness to stage Games

TOKYO (AP) — North Korea, which has been demanding to be made a co-host of the 1988 Olympic Games scheduled in South Korea, said Monday it has sufficient sports facilities to stage the Games.

The North's official Korean Central News Agency, monitored in Tokyo, said the capital city of Pyongyang also has many hotels, with more under construction.

The agency mentioned the 100,000-seat Kim Il Sung Stadium, named after North Korea's president, as a site for soccer, track and field, basketball and volleyball.

It said Pyongyang Indoor Stadium was equipped for basketball, volleyball, table tennis, handball, judo, boxing, weightlifting, wrestling and gymnastics.

The agency also mentioned a Rongrado Stadium with 151,000 seats and a Kwangbok Street sports complex yet to be built, but did not say when they would be completed.

The report did not mention the International Olympic Committee's plan, announced last Wednesday at a North-South Korean meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland, to allow North Korea to act as host for up to four sports in the 1988 Olympics. One condition was that North Korea would have to assure free access for an estimated 25,000 Olympic athletes, coaches, officials, spectators and journalists.

South and North Korea have until June 30 to review the plan and let the IOC know if they accept it in principle. The North has said that unless it is named a co-host, it would boycott the 1988 Games and possibly take other Communist-Bloc countries with it.

On Sunday, the agency quoted president Kim as saying, "We shall provide excellent facilities for all events to be held in Pyongyang, warmly receive the players, officials, journalists, tourists and all other guests visiting Pyongyang and offer every convenience to them."

Kim claimed that "participating in the Olympic Games in South Korea means approving the U.S. occupation of South Korea and encouraging the United States and the South Korean authorities that are scheming for 'Two Koreas' and a permanent division of the country."

But if the North is made a co-host, he said, it would help toward North-South reconciliation and unity.

U.S. troops have been stationed in South Korea to aid in its defence since the 1950-53 Korean War.

Mansell closing in on Prost's lead

MONTREAL (R) — Britain's Nigel Mansell lurks menacingly close to leader Alain Prost in the battle for the 1986 drivers' championship following his calculated victory in the Canadian Grand Prix Sunday.

Frenchman Prost finished second in his McLaren some 20 seconds off the pace to increase his points total to 29. But Mansell's artful fuel conservation in his Williams moved him into joint second

place alongside Brazil's Ayrton Senna, fifth for Lotus Sunday, on 27 points.

Nelson Piquet of Brazil, third in his Williams, lies fourth overall on 19 points with 10 races to go on the Formula One circuit.

Mansell's miserly way with fuel will be tested again in Detroit next Sunday. The tight turns on the city centre course guzzle fuel, which is even more of a factor this year with a limit of 195 litres. Last

year's ceiling was 225.

But Mansell, who won in France, Belgium, on a nearly dry fuel tank, demonstrated again in Montreal that he has the measure of the new regulations.

The quiet Briton launched himself from pole position into a comfortable lead for the early part of the race. But Keke Rosberg of Finland started to threaten after passing McLaren team-mate Prost to claim second place.

A match truly worth losing sleep over

MEXICO CITY (R) — Belgium beat the Soviet Union 4-3 after extra time Sunday in a match which demonstrated to the doubters why soccer is the most popular game in the world.

The second round match, the most pulsating of the 1986 Finals, contained all that was good about the game — a handful of goals, skill of the highest order, good sportsmanship and not least a referee whose control never wavered.

The non-stop action of the game also proved that the International Football Federation (FIFA), under attack about other elements of the tournament's organisation, were correct when they said the second stage would bring an end to the cynical soccer so often seen in the opening round.

Earlier Mexico defeated Bulgaria 2-0 in a game which delighted the 114,500 fans in the

Aztec Stadium but did not hold a candle to the five-star performance in Leon four hours later.

Belgium, led by the ever-running Jan Ceulemans and the incomparable Vincenzo Scifo, recovered twice from a one-goal deficit against a Soviet side which started the game as if defeat was out of the question.

The second Belgian goal, which took a 1986 Finals game into extra time for the first time, looked offside but the Russians knew better than to question the judgment of Swedish referee Erik Fredriksson, who put on a masterly performance.

Belanov scored the first two Soviet goals from passes by fellow-striker Alexander Zavarov in the 28th and 70th minutes but these were cancelled out by Enzo Scifo in the 56th and Jan Ceulemans, a superb midfield general

and captain, in the 77th minute.

The controversial second Belgian goal was set up by young defender Stephane De Mol who hoisted a long ball up field which found a posse of attackers pouring forward behind the Soviet defence.

Ceulemans buried his shot in the Soviet net but the linesman raised his flag for offside only to be overruled by Swedish referee Erik Fredriksson, who allowed the goal to stand amid demonstrations by both sides on the touch line.

The decision was enough to ensure extra time and it was the Belgians, who had been less than impressive in the first round when they scraped through as a lucky third-place team, who had the edge.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Belanov a rare hat-trick loser

MEXICO CITY (R) — Igor Belanov became only the second player in World Cup Finals history to score a hat-trick and finish on the losing side when he hit three goals for the Soviet Union in Sunday's 4-3 second round defeat by Belgium. In the 1938 finals Ernest Wilimowski hit four goals as Poland went down 6-5 to Brazil in a first round match. Brazil's Leonidas also scored four that day on his way to becoming the tournament's leading scorer with eight goals.

Morocco's Bouderbala will need surgery

MONTERREY, Mexico (R) — Striker Abdelaziz Bouderbala has a chronic cartilage problem in his left knee and will have an operation as soon as Morocco's World Cup campaign ends. Bouderbala, 26, who plays for Sion in Switzerland, told Reuters he had been suffering from the discomfort for about three months and found it difficult to turn and shoot. "It is a problem but I can play on with it and train normally, providing I wear protective strapping. But I shall need to see a surgeon and probably have an operation as soon as I get home."

England's Lineker eyes the perfect wedding gift

By Timothy Collings

MONTERREY, Mexico — It was typical of Gary Lineker that only minutes after leading his team to victory over Poland he was modestly praising the rest of the team.

"It's a bit of a dream come true... but it is really down to a great performance by all the other lads in the team and not just by goals. All I had to do was tap them in," he said.

Not since Geoff Hurst's three goals in the 1966 Final against West Germany had an Englishman scored a World Cup hat-trick.

The goals were just as important. England, with only one point from two games, had to beat the Poles in their final Group F match to qualify for the second round.

"I was especially pleased that we scored an early goal as it helped us to pick up well and get a good strong spell started early in the game," the Everton striker said.

Lineker's deadly finishing on the pitch has always been accompanied by an unassuming off-field manner which has made him popular with the media, his team-mates and opponents.

Lineker was born in the English Midlands city of Leicester where his family still run a market fruit and vegetable stall.

As a boy he supported Leicester City, idolising their young goalkeeper Peter Shilton, and it was inevitable that he should join the First Division club.

He now shares a hotel room on tour with the veteran England keeper and says he has learnt much from the "Elder Statesman" of the squad.

But not even Shilton, the master craftsman, could teach Lineker his lightning reflexes, blistering pace and courageous finishing inside the penalty area.

Lineker left Leicester for the more glamorous Everton in north-west England in 1985 for a fee of £800,000.

He repaid Everton's investment handsomely, scoring 30 goals last season in the English First Division, 40 in all competitive senior matches, and won both the Soccer Writers' and Professional Players' awards as Player of the Year.

He also hit a hat-trick for England in their qualifying victory over Turkey as he established himself as the hottest goalscorer property in the country.

When he arrived in Mexico, his arm in plaster after injuring his wrist during England's warm-up win in Canada, he was expected to provide the finishing touch to ammunition supplied by A.C. Milan's Mark Hateley, and Tottenham's Chris Waddle and Glenn Hoddle.

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Morocco hoping for extra time

By Timothy Collings

MONTERREY, Mexico — Morocco will be hoping to frustrate West Germany, take them into extra time and then beat them when they meet the twice former champions in the World Cup second-round tie at the University Stadium Tuesday.

Coach Jose Faria, the 52-year-old Brazilian who steered them to the top of first round Group F with 0-0 draws against Poland and England and the 3-1 victory over Portugal, is convinced their superior preparations and acclimatisation will be a big advantage if they can take the game into extra time.

"It will be a defensive match and we will pay the German team the greatest respect. They have great traditions and strengths like England and Poland, but we hope to frustrate them and take our chances to win over 120 minutes."

"I am sure we will have opportunities to score and to beat

them if we can go to extra time."

Morocco expect their two injured defenders Mustapha Biaz and Noureddine Bouayadyouni to recover from back strains and take their places in an otherwise unchanged line-up against the Germans, who have decided to spend only 24 hours adjusting to the 35 degrees Centigrade heat of Monterrey before the match.

Since their final 2-0 Group E defeat by Denmark, the West Germans have been disrupted by a row with their press corps and, even if the inspirational Hans-Peter Briegel returns after injury, they may find the relaxed Moroccan tricky opponents.

Apart from their domestic difficulties and the injuries suffered by Briegel and Felix Magath, both of whom are expected to play, the Germans are also likely to retain Dittmar Jakobs.

They may also be uneasy at the prospect of facing North African opponents, recalling their nig-

hamore of 1982 when they were beaten 2-1 in the first round by Algeria.

That defeat itself revived memories of their narrow escape against Morocco in the Mexico Finals of 1970 when Morocco took the lead. Uwe Seeler equalised and Franz Beckenbauer scored the Germans' winner 12 minutes from time.

"This is our opportunity for revenge," said Faria. "To have reached the second round was a dream — but now we must take it seriously."

West German coach Franz Beckenbauer, under pressure from his press with whom relations have turned sour, may give Karl-Heinz Rummenigge a first full match in the tournament in place of Pierre Littbarski.

If he plays, Rummenigge will need to be at his best to prevent Beckenbauer facing the same fate as Portugal's coach Jose Torres, who resigned Sunday.

Ray Floyd triumphs at U.S. Open

By Walter Bagley

SOUTHAMPTON, New York — Phlegmatic Ray Floyd demonstrated the poise that comes with age when he emerged from the gripping final round with a 66 to become the oldest player to win the U.S. Open golf title.

"I never let anything bother me," 43-year-old Floyd said after capturing his first Open championship with a one-under-par total of 279, the only sub-par score among the 70 who made the cut.

Floyd, who lost last week's Westchester Classic by 10 strokes after leading the third round, kept his cool Sunday despite being interrupted by press photographers.

"I had four cases today when a photographer took my picture when I was starting my swing," he said.

Floyd, a 24-year veteran, was not distracted, however. Among the top contenders, Floyd hit the most fairways (12) and greens (14) in regulation. He also had eight one-putts.

"I would have been pleased even if I hadn't won because I played well," Floyd said. "I never got fast with my swing. My rhythm

was in the right mode and I felt together."

Making birdies on the 11th, 13th and 16th holes, Floyd pulled away from eight other players, all of whom led or shared the lead during the hot, breezy afternoon.

Two of his rivals, Lanny Wadkins and Chip Beck, came up with record-equaling 65s as they made strong challenges for the championship, only to finish tied for second, two strokes behind Floyd.

"No bogeys is an accomplishment in itself on this course," Wadkins said after pressing for the title with four birdies on the back nine of the 6,912-yard course at Shinnecock Hills Golf Club.

Beck, whose record 30 on the back nine included five birdies, added a nostalgic touch to the Father's Day finale when he credited his fine performance to Floyd's father.

"I wouldn't be here today if it weren't for his dad," Beck said of the winner's father, L.D. Floyd, a club professional in Fayette, North Carolina, where Beck grew up.

The course record equalled by Beck and Wadkins was set earlier in the day by compatriot Mark Calcavecchia, whose last U.S.

Open appearance was as a caddy at Oakland Hills last year.

"This has got to be my biggest thrill," said Calcavecchia, who celebrated his 26th birthday on Thursday by teeing off in his first U.S. Open.

Australian Greg Norman had a disappointing finish, starting the day with a one-stroke lead and ending it tied for sixth, six strokes behind Floyd. He had five bogeys in seven holes starting at the ninth.

"It was just one of those days. He won and I lost," Norman, who finished second in this year's Masters and second in the 1984 Open, said in a reference to Floyd.

"Sometimes you go to the well too often," Norman said. "This time the well was dry for me."

Norman was level sixth with Denis Watson of South Africa, who tied for second place last year.

Hal Sutton and Lee Trevino, who started the day one shot behind Norman, both had roller-coaster rounds of 71 to finish joint third at 282.

Ben Crenshaw and Payne Stewart, who both made strong bids before faltering, tied at 283, one ahead of Jack Nicklaus and Bernhard Langer of West Germany, who carded his third consecutive par 70.

Denmark's Olsen not ready to quit

By Paul Radford

QUERETARO, Mexico — Danish captain Morten Olsen, at nearly 37 the oldest outfield player in the World Cup Finals, is already way past the age where most people hang up their boots.

But Olsen, who still retains a youthful zest and enthusiasm, has a warning for anyone who wants to take over his role as libero in the Danish team. "I may go on for a few years yet," he said.

First capped by Denmark almost 16 years ago, Olsen has played more than 80 times for his country, a record, and there could be more to come.

Olsen's organisational skill,

positional sense and his surges forward to bolster the attack make him a vital cog in the slick Danish machine.

After 14 seasons in Belgian soccer, the last seven with Anderlecht, Olsen is set to move and is studying several offers from European clubs.

"I'll probably decide after Mexico," he said. "I'm a little surprised by all the offers I've had considering I'm a veteran. But I don't feel 36 when I'm on the field and think I can still play for a few more years."

"When it becomes more like work than a hobby I enjoy, that's when I'll stop. I've always been lucky with injuries and I'm a quick

player. That's why I've been able to go on so long.

"The other players in the Danish team help me to stay young."

Olsen has been a member of the Danish side for so long he has played alongside father and son in Finn Landerup and his son Michael, one of the stars of the current side.

"That makes me feel a bit funny," he confessed with a grin. "But it has been a real privilege to play with two such great players."

Olsen, whose blue eyes twinkle boyishly as he speaks, commands huge respect from his team-mates who say they admire his quiet, authoritative approach to the game.

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.5250/60	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3820/30	Canadian dollars
	2.1945/55	West German marks
	2.4720/30	Dutch guilders
	1.8130/40	Swiss francs
	44.80/85	Belgian francs
	6.9950/7.0000	French francs
	1507/1508	Italian lire
	165.20/30	Japanese yen
	7.1225/75	Swedish crowns
	7.5150/200	Norwegian crowns
	8.3425/75	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	346.10/346.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities in London closed firmer, encouraged by the sharply higher close on Wall Street Friday, but trading was fairly quiet and centered mainly around special situations, dealers said.

At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 share index was up eleven points at 1,593.4, while at 1400 GMT the F.T. 30 was a net 4.3 points higher at 1,318.0. Dealers noted that although the market was firm, shares tended to move off the best levels throughout the session on a lack of follow-through buying.

Among leaders, ICI closed 13p up at 957 after touching a high of 959, helped by a brokers circular. Elsewhere among 30 share constituents, Grand Met ended 2p better at 408 after 415. Earlier the stock had advanced on expectations it will reject the Trafalgar Holdings £590 million offer for its hotels division. Blue Circle rose 8p to 631 after falling recently on fears of cheap cement imports from Greece.

Government bonds pared early 1/2 point gains by 1/4 point on a lack of follow-through. Gilt were helped by a firmer performance on the U.S. bond market on Friday and sterling's continuing buoyancy on the foreign exchanges, dealers said.

UAE banks ordered to halt unsecured loans

ABU DHABI (R) — Banks in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), burdened with bad debts, have been told not to extend any more unsecured loans to customers, banking sources said Monday.

They said the order was delivered in a circular from UAE central bank governor, Sheikh Abdul Malik Al Hamar, which said banks should be ready to show documented proof that new loans are backed by adequate collateral.

Banks estimate that up to a third of the 30 billion dirhams (\$8.2 billion) in bank loans to the UAE private sector are non-performing, amid a recession in the country brought about by tumbling oil revenues.

The central bank has been dis-

couraging unsecured credits for some time, but banking sources estimate that some 90 per cent of bank lending is unsecured, mainly in the form of overdrafts.

The central bank ordered the commercial banks to make special provisions against bad and doubtful debts of more than two billion dirhams (\$450 million) last year.

The circular said a review had shown that over recent years many loans had been made without obtaining sufficient security.

"Banks must obtain the necessary security for all borrowers, irrespective of positions or status, and give the relevant security documents to the central bank on request," it said.

Iran and Turkey open trade and oil discussions

ANKARA (R) — Turkey and Iran began talks Monday on ways to increase trade and barter exchanges despite the fall in oil prices, officials reported.

Iran's Heavy Industries Minister Behzad Nabavi arrived in Turkey Sunday night and told reporters he would review the trade protocol between the two countries. He began talks Monday with minister of state, Mr. Mustafa Tizay, Tizay.

Iran and Turkey signed a letter of understanding covering oil-for-goods barter trade some six months before oil prices halved. Mr. Nabavi said before leaving Tehran that Iran wanted to preserve the trade balance, rather than experience a sharp fall.

Turkey in early January agreed to buy six million tonnes of oil this year from Iran, but in the first quarter the figure reached only 548

million tonnes because of a price dispute.

Tehran agreed to a more flexible pricing deal with Ankara last month but one Turkish official told Reuters discussions on the price were continuing.

Last year the trade volume between the two countries was \$2.34 billion and Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said before the oil price slump he hoped to raise it to \$3 billion this year.

But Turkish officials predicted there would be drop of at least \$500 million in Turkey's exports to Iran because of the fall in oil prices. Last year's total was \$1.08 billion.

Mr. Nabavi told the Iranian News Agency IRNA Iran would propose a \$300 million trade package of caviar, dates, pistachios, minerals, sheepskins and vehicles in return for manufactured goods.

German financial markets rally on election outcome

FRANKFURT (R) — West German shares surged and the mark jumped higher Monday following the victory of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats in state elections in Lower Saxony Sunday.

But dealers said some early gains were lost in later trading as markets assessed the narrowness of the result.

The dollar fell through the psychologically important resistance level of 2.20 marks as trading started here and dealers pushed to buy marks.

The dollar quickly shed almost a pfennig. But the U.S. currency then recovered almost half a pfennig in hectic trading to be set at 2.1949 marks at the midday "fix" on the Frankfurt stock exchange.

Shares rose sharply across the board in a thin market, with many

investors reluctant to sell at this stage.

Bonds also surged, but by the time official house trading started, they were already shedding some of their early gains.

Markets had been holding back for weeks ahead of the poll and prices now surged simply because the elections were over, dealers noted.

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union (CDU) will be able to retain power in Lower Saxony in a coalition with the liberal Free Democrats similar to the federal government in Bonn.

But they lost their absolute majority in a heavy swing to the opposition Social Democrats (SPD).

Kohl's party wins in state polls, page 8

Iran, USSR review relations

TEHRAN (OPECNA) — Iranian officials and a visiting Soviet delegation reviewed here Sunday bilateral cooperation in oil, gas, fisheries and transportation between the two countries.

The Soviet mission, which arrived here last week, also held talks with Deputy Foreign Minister Javad Larjani.

Mr. Larjani said after the meeting that Iran was determined to expand cooperation with countries with which it shared a common outlook.

Also to be discussed is the forthcoming meeting of the joint Iranian-Soviet ministerial commission.

Study shows diversified facilities, investment opportunities in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — A study prepared by the Ministry of Information on the investment climate in the Kingdom outlines a range of investment areas for Jordanians, Arab foreign nationals. The study, which also outlines the facilities which investors can enjoy, said that capital can safely be invested in agriculture, industry, tourism and financial institutions.

In agriculture, the study said funds could be well invested in animal breeding for producing lean meat, dairy products and on growing fruit trees and farming fish, all of which are in great demand on the local market. The government owns vast areas of agricultural land which it is leasing to investors for development against nominal fees, the study pointed out.

It said that in industry experience has indicated that medium

ducts abroad.

Tourism

In tourism, the study said that there are opportunities for investors to set up amusement parks for children and tourist villages near the Dead Sea, Aqaba and Ajloun. In real estate, the study said that capital invested in flats, homes, offices and business complexes normally yields a good and stable income. Capital could also be safely invested in Jordanian banks, government bonds shares, the study added.

According to the study, Jordan has achieved excellent economic growth over the past 10 years despite its high population growth of 4.1 per cent annually. Over the past 10 years, the Kingdom has been able to raise the level and quality of living conditions of all people through improving education, medical and public services and Jordan now boasts the lowest illiteracy level among Arab states, the study pointed out.

The report indicated that Gross National Product rose over the past 10 years by 500 per cent or 19.7 per cent annually. Taking inflation at the rate of 10.5 per cent annually, real economic growth in the past 10 years stood at 125 per cent or 8.5 per cent annually. It continued.

Referring to the achievements of the past 1981-1985 five year development plan, the study said it realised an average 11 per cent Gross National Product, covering 7.5 per cent annually for the agricultural sector, 18 per cent in industry and mining, 18.9 per cent in electricity and water, 12.6 per cent in construction and 8.4 per cent for services. The study said that due to numerous incentives, many of the economic projects were carried out successfully. Some of the incentives include exemption of fees and duty on imported fixed assets and total exemption of income or services tax on such assets.

ACI consists of OPEC member countries Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya and includes North Yemen, Tunisia and Morocco.

ACI draws up studies for 12 Arab joint ventures

BAGHDAD (OPECNA) — Feasibility studies for 12 more joint Arab industrial projects, set for construction over the next five years, are being drawn up by the Baghdad-based Arab Company for Industrial Investment (ACI).

According to Sheikh Abdul Tawab Mulla Huwais, who is chairman of the ACI's board of directors, the company's future plans will focus on building petrochemical and oil projects in keeping with up-to-date technological specifications.

Since its inception in 1978, the

company has contributed to the financing of a number of major industrial projects in Tunisia, Morocco, Bahrain, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Sheikh Huwais, who is also undersecretary at the Iraqi ministry of industry and minerals, was speaking after a meeting of ACI's board which approved the company's 1986 budget and annual report.

ACI consists of OPEC member countries Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya and includes North Yemen, Tunisia and Morocco.

GCC delegation discusses ties with EC in W. Germany

BONN (R) — A senior delegation of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) met West Germany's foreign and economics ministers Monday for talks on expanding cooperation with the European Community (EC), the foreign ministry said.

A statement said GCC Secretary General Abdullah Bishara informed Foreign Minister

Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Economics Minister Martin Bangemann on negotiations with the EC commission toward an accord.

Mr. Genscher renewed a proposal that the EC and the GCC should conclude a framework agreement for political and economic cooperation as soon as possible, leaving details to be worked out later, the statement said.

Oman reports new oil find

MUSCAT (AP) — A new oil discovery has been made in southern Oman by Petroleum Development Oman (PDO), it was reported here Monday.

The government-run newspaper Oman Daily Observer quoted the director-general of the state-owned petroleum and gas company, Sheikh Khalifa bin Mubarak Al Hina, as saying without elaborating that preliminary indications showed the find to be "good."

He said that tests were underway to assess the commercial prospects of the discovery.

The find has been made at Zahra, one of several new fields being explored by PDO in the southern region of the sultanate.

PDO is the largest oil company in Oman, and the government holds 60 per cent of its shares, with

Shell Petroleum the other major shareholder with 34 per cent.

In another development Al Hina announced that for the first time an offshore well was to be drilled to the east of the Musandam peninsula, in the northern extremity of the sultanate. The drilling is to be undertaken by the Flacid group was to start by June 25, he said.

He was also quoted as saying that the Ladin group, also exploring in the Musandam offshore concession area, had completed drilling the Bukha-2 well, off the west coast of the peninsula, with the company reporting a "good discovery."

A new well was to be spudded in the British Petroleum concession area, in the southern Dhofar region, next August, Sheikh Al Hina told the paper.

Sheikh Al Khorafi in subsequent statements to reporters said the plans to invest in the Soviet Union did not necessarily mean that Kuwait would cease to invest in Western countries.

Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al Sabah visited Moscow last November, when he signed a trade and economic cooperation agreement with Soviet officials.

"Kuwait will enable Moscow to

use the advanced American technology in the field of oil industry, by allowing the Kuwait-owned U.S. company Santa Fe to build oil projects in the Soviet Union," the paper added.

Kuwait in 1981 bought Santa Fe for \$2.5 billion.

Al Seyassah's report was taken here as a confirmation of a statement made to parliament last month by Finance Minister Jasssem Al Khorafi about plans to invest Kuwait's surplus petrodollars in the Soviet Union and third world countries.

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U.N. chief says time is running out for S. Africa

PARIS (R) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez De Cuellar warned Monday that time was running out for a negotiated settlement in South Africa.

Speaking at the opening of a five-day conference on sanctions against South Africa, he said last week's declaration of a state of emergency "will make dialogue even more difficult between the authorities of the country and the population."

"As we have been saying for years, the solution to the problem lies not in repression but in the respect of fundamental freedoms to which we all are entitled," Mr. Perez De Cuellar said.

The Paris conference is being boycotted by the United States, Britain and West Germany, South Africa's major trading partners.

Perez De Cuellar said the conference was a sign of international determination to step up pressure in order to prevent a racial conflagration, "the threat of which is growing daily in South Africa."

"It is high time to end this policy whose tragic consequences are being felt not only in South Africa but also in the frontlines... it is high time for the South African government to realise that time is running out for a negotiated solution and to understand that its challenge to the whole international community cannot be tolerated indefinitely," Mr. Perez De Cuellar said.

Organisation of African Unity (OAU) President Abdou Diouf of Senegal said there was no doubt that the South African government was engaged in "a policy of obstinacy, of challenge to law and to reason" which was creating an explosive situation.

Mr. Diouf said the only way to end apartheid was through mandatory global economic sanctions.

"The imposition of sanctions is

even more justified because diplomatic and political initiatives by those powers that still have faith in the Pretoria leaders' will to change have all failed because of the bad faith and obstinacy of the apartheid regime," Mr. Diouf said.

Gen. Joseph Garba, chairman of the U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid, said the failure of a British Commonwealth mission by a group of "eminent persons" had removed the last excuse for opposing sanctions.

In Stockholm Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson Sunday night condemned the United States, British and West German boycotts of the United Nations conference on sanctions against South Africa, saying their absence was a scandal.

As he left Stockholm for Paris where the five-day "world conference on sanctions against South Africa" began Monday, Mr. Andersson said "those countries that are staying away are just not assuming their responsibilities."

Referring to the U.S., British and West German boycott, he said in an airport television interview: "It is just a scandal. This kind of nonchalance is unacceptable."

Mr. Andersson said Sweden would be pressing for a total boycott of all trade with South Africa, adding he realised it would be economically costly but this price had to be paid to secure the rights of South Africa's black majority.

Lisbet Palme, widow of the assassinated Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, is accompanying Mr. Andersson as a member of the Swedish delegation.

Shortly before he was killed by an unknown gunman in Stockholm on Feb. 28, Mr. Palme told foreign diplomats that the fight against apartheid was the driving force of his life.

Denmark is the only Nordic country to have banned all trade with South Africa although Sweden, Norway and Finland all place strict limits on trade with the republic.

East Germany frees 626 political prisoners to West

WEST BERLIN (R) — East Germany freed 626 "political prisoners" to West Germany in return for payments in the first five months of this year, an unofficial West Berlin monitoring organisation said Monday.

Rainer Hildebrandt, chairman of the "Aug. 13 Working Group," said the number of releases was above average, and at the current rate could approach the total of almost 2,500 people released in this way last year.

Amnesty rock concert ends with a big success

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (R) — More than two dozen of the world's top pop and rock musicians have performed in a packed stadium at the end of a nationwide tour aimed at raising millions for the human rights group Amnesty International.

More than 50,000 people crammed into Giants stadium here for a sell-out performance to hear such stars as the reunited rock group Police, the Irish group U2, the British star Peter Dinklage, Canadian singer Brian Adams, and American jazz great Miles Davis.

The biggest hit of the show was Irish singer Bob Geldof, who last year started rock stars on a round of benefits fighting for every noble cause from hunger to ending political oppression. He marched on stage and thousands leapt to their feet applauding and cheering.

Jack Healey, head of Amnesty International in the United States, said the six-city tour should raise three million dollars for the 25-year-old Nobel Prize-winning group that fights to free political prisoners around the world.

But more importantly, he said, Sunday's concert, broadcast on rock-music radio and cable television stations in this country, should raise American consciousness about Amnesty International and what it does.

He said one result of the series of concerts is that Amnesty expects to attract 25,000 people to write letters to governments around the world on behalf of political prisoners.

"These people will be our freedom writers," he said, adding, "I think with this concert we are explaining Amnesty to millions of Americans, showing them the underbelly of what governments are doing. I don't think many Americans are aware of the oppression that exists around the world."

Mary Travers of the folk group Peter, Paul and Mary told the audience, "you are the answer that is blowing in the wind," and then to press the point further, the group sang Bob Dylan's 1960s protest song "Blowin' in the Wind."

Sunday's audience was the largest of the six-city tour. Previous audiences have been in the 10,000-to-15,000 range, organisers said.

The Nigerian singer Fela was to make an appearance late in the concert. He was allowed out of Nigeria only at the last minute and was said to have been given only a 72-hour visa by Nigerian authorities.

Guests at the concert included 30 freed political prisoners from around the globe, from Latin America to South Korea. They included an Argentine couple, Marisa and Juan Carlos Rodriguez, who were arrested by the military government in 1975.

Juan Carlos, who was held for eight years, and Marisa, who was held for five years and had a baby while in prison, said they were very impressed with the concert, although a bit bemused.

Kohl's party wins key poll; SPD makes gains

BONN (R) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU) have retained power in an important West German state election but suffered serious losses to the opposition Social Democrats (SPD).

The CDU, defending a 51 per cent majority in Lower Saxony, saw its share of the vote drop to 44.3 per cent in Sunday's poll. SPD support rose by 5.6 per cent to 42.2 per cent.

CDU State Premier Ernst Albrecht was assured of a further four years in office by forming a Bonn-state coalition with the Liberal Free Democrats (FDP), who won six per cent.

Together the centre-right allies will have a majority of just one seat in the 155-seat state parliament.

Lower Saxony was regarded as the last big test of Mr. Kohl's support before general elections in January.

500 hardcore extremists reportedly in Punjab

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Punjab's police chief said Monday about 500 hardcore extremists backed by up to 4,000 supporters were behind a violent separatist campaign in north Indian state.

Police Director General Julio Ribeiro told the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency in an interview his men had to overcome their fear of the extremists before the secessionist movement could be wiped out.

"The number of those who are trained is very few. You have to catch the main persons, you have to engage the actual killers in combat," Ribeiro said.

He said hardcore extremists were trained "across the border," an apparent reference to Indian changes that the separatists were trained in neighbouring Pakistan.

He said as part of plans for better security, police would undergo special anti-terrorist training.

"They (police) know the terrain, they know the language, they

know the people, they know their habits, they know the identity of the extremists, their hideouts, their relatives," Ribeiro said.

"If they (police) have not been doing it (their job), it is for other reasons, basically fear," Ribeiro said.

One of India's toughest law enforcement officers, Ribeiro was appointed Punjab police chief earlier this year.

The interview was published one day after police threw a dragnet around the Indian capital while hunting for three Sikh extremists believed to have slipped into New Delhi Sunday night.

Police checked vehicles at road blocks across the capital for the three men who are wanted for a number of attacks.

India's state-run television Sunday warned residents in news broadcasts against picking up suspicious looking objects which could turn out to be booby-trapped bombs.

Pretoria accused of raid on house in Botswana

GABORONE (Agencies) — Botswana has accused South Africa of mounting a raid on a house in Gaborone in which a woman was killed and two people were wounded on Saturday night.

An official statement has condemned the attack as unprovoked aggression and said: "There is no doubt that this cold-blooded attack on unsuspecting Botswana citizens was carried out by agents of the South African government."

South Africa denied involvement. The statement named the dead woman as Mmatsetse Polokelo, 26, from the southern town of Lobatse, and said those injured were John Rantao, brother of Gaborone Mayor Paul Rantao, and 12-year-old Anna Mabuse.

All were Botswana citizens, the statement said.

On Sunday, police told Reuters that four gunmen had attacked the house, only 500 metres from the Central Police Station, with light weapons and possibly machine guns.

Residents said the attackers, wearing knitted balaclava head coverings, sprayed the house with bullets before ransacking it and making their getaway in a minibus.

The statement said that before the attack, the gunmen were believed to have driven around Gaborone asking for the location of the house. "Members of the public are once again advised to alert the police about such people. Such vigilance would help to expose foreign agents and thus assist the authorities in dealing with them," it said.

It was the third attack in just over a year in and around the Botswana capital.

South Africa claimed responsibility for the previous two, which it said were aimed at the African National Congress, the main black nationalist movement fighting white domination.

Zimbabwe expects another S. African raid

Meanwhile in Harare, Zimbabwe, police and troops in combat fatigues stood guard outside government offices Monday, a day after Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said he expected a new attack on his country by neighbouring South Africa.

"We must not become complacent as South Africa has attacked us before and they are planning to do it again," Mr. Mugabe told 40,000 supporters and black South African refugees on Sunday at Rufaro Football Stadium to mark the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising near Johannesburg.

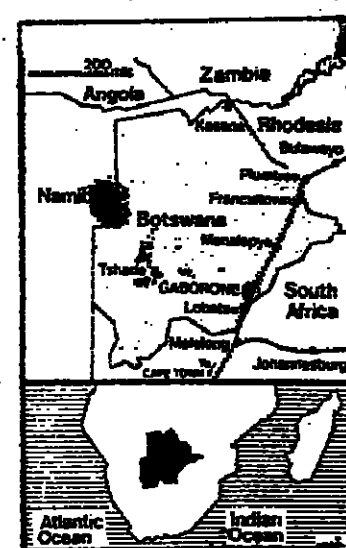
Mr. Mugabe, who led the white-ruled colony of Rhodesia to independence as black-ruled Zimbabwe on April 18, 1980, after a bloody seven-year guerrilla war, also proposed a black African army to topple the Pretoria government.

"I cannot see South Africa defeating an African force that is well armed," Mr. Mugabe said.

Mr. Mugabe said he would raise the issue at the annual summit of the 50-member Organisation of African Unity in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa next month.

Mr. Mugabe launched a solidarity fund for South African blacks, donating 2,000 Zimbabwe dollars (\$1,140) himself and calling on each wage earner among the country's 8 million people to add a dollar.

"Zimbabweans should be remem-



Maoris to rub noses with Pope

WELLINGTON (R) — A group of Maoris will rub noses with Pope John Paul during an official welcome in Auckland on Nov. 22, organisers of the Pope's visit to New Zealand said Monday. Rubbing noses, a traditional Maori greeting, signifies peace and openness, known in Maori as a Hongi. Catholic Church spokesman Monty Morrison said organisers were calling for nominations from Maori people to form the Hongi group. He said it was not yet known how large the group would be. Pope John Paul is due to arrive in New Zealand on Nov. 22 from Suva, Fiji. He will leave for Canberra on Nov. 24. A 4,000-strong group of Maoris in traditional dress will welcome him to New Zealand.

Bangladesh launches rat-killing campaign

DHAKA (AP) — The government has launched a two-month nationwide rat killing campaign, offering the equivalent of 20 U.S. cents for each dozen rats killed and radios and television sets for the top rat killers. In Bangladesh, where millions do not have enough to eat, rats eat up nearly 10 per cent of the country's estimated annual crop of 20 million tons of foodgrains, according to a survey by Bangladesh Agricultural University. "This is almost the quantity we need to import annually (about 2 million tons) to meet our food shortage," Agriculture Minister Abdul Munim said at the launching of the campaign, which is aided by the Rome-based Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Agriculture Research Centre of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The minister estimated that rats eat about \$30 million worth of foodgrains a year. "This is a great danger for us and we must eliminate the enemies (rats) by all means," the minister said in asking the people, especially farmers, to join the battle against rats.

Tankers to be turned into hospital ships

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Two huge former tankers being converted into the first new U.S. Navy hospital ships since the Vietnam War could help in disaster relief efforts overseas, officials say. The 894-foot (272.6-metre) tankers, which once hauled Alaskan crude oil, now sport white paint and red crosses, and are being outfitted with the latest medical technology in their \$509.7 million conversion into the hospital ships Mercy and Comfort. "Given the nature of today's world, we may not have the liberty of several months to gear up for conflict or have time to build this type of facility (hospital ship)," said navy spokesman Lt. Stephen Pietropaoli in Washington. The ships would also be available for disaster relief, if needed. Lt. Pietropaoli said. Each ship is designed to handle up to 1,000 patients with a medical staff of about 1,400. Civilian crews will operate the vessels.

Ulysses relaunched in corrected version

LONDON (R) — West German scholars have spent seven years correcting errors by non-English speaking French printers who published Irish author James Joyce's Ulysses 64 years ago. The corrected version of the 650-page book out Monday took as long to put together as Joyce spent writing the original, published in Paris in 1922. The novel, one of the most controversial of the century, was typeset by French printers who did not understand English after British publishers found it too hot to handle. West German philologist Professor Hans Walter Gabler and his team of experts say they have corrected an average of seven omissions, transpositions and other flaws for every page, using a computer to compare various editions and manuscripts. "It might have taken 15 years without one," Gabler said. "I can't really say why it has taken a German to tackle this job, but I was fascinated by Joyce and, since it was largely unknown territory, I decided to have a go." The new edition clears up many errors previously accepted as part of Joyce's enigmatic style. The puzzling phrase "the paper the beard was wrapped in" is simply a printer's error for "the paper the beard was wrapped in."

Marcos advises against overthrow of Aquino government

HONOLULU (A) — Deposed Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos is concerned that supporters are "getting out of control" and says he has strongly advised them against any violent effort to overthrow President Corason Aquino.

In an interview with the Associated Press on Sunday, Marcos called Mrs. Aquino "the most powerful dictator that the world has ever known" but said she is too weak to prevent Communists from taking over her government.

"I think the poor girl just isn't strong enough to make her own decisions, and this makes her a dangerous girl," said Marcos, who was interviewed in the living room of his rented beachfront house.

He also uttered his first words of mild admiration for the woman who replaced him in a popularly backed military revolt, saying she is "in a quiet personal way, courageous" and adding that any other woman would have collapsed under the burden.

Marcos, who rarely gave informal or lengthy interviews during his 20 years as president and was known to go to bed early, sat into the early hours of Sunday, speaking seriously but also joking and laughing about himself.

"I'm not going to sour my life because of all this pettiness that is thrown at me," he said.

Marcos repeated denials that he is giving financial support to loyalist demonstrators and that he had agreed to negotiate with the government to return some of his wealth. He said it was a lie that the government was broke when he fled his palace.

He also repeated claims that U.S. officials deceived him into leaving the country, saying he did not ask for a helicopter lift. He showed a written report

from a palace press officer of a call allegedly from an unidentified U.S. embassy duty officer threatening to use U.S. Marines if there were serious violence during the revolt. U.S. officials have denied telling Marcos that Marines would be used.

Marcos gave a slightly different version of his final departure. Earlier, he had been quoted as saying he thought he was being flown to his home province. In the interview, he said an American officer told him he only had authority to take him out of the country, "so I said, what the heck. Let's go."

Marcos had been meeting for three days with a team of U.S. lawyers discussing various cases alleging he stole billions of dollars from the Philippines. He said they had advised him not to answer any questions about his alleged wealth.

Former first lady Imelda Marcos, who said in her first local television interview Sunday that she wakes up hoping the "nightmare" of exile is over, told the AP some people continue to harass the couple and a stone was recently thrown over their fence.

Marcos, during a midnight snack, mildly chastised her for complaining, saying, "let's enjoy our dinner."

Mrs. Marcos entertained late-night guests at a dining room table during the interview with Marcos,

who wore a double-breasted suit in the warm night air.

The house where the former Filipino president is living is not much bigger than the storage rooms where Mrs. Marcos kept her 3,000 pairs of shoes and hundreds of evening gowns in Manila.

The house stands alone on one of Honolulu's busiest streets, which funnels traffic off the end of a major cross-city freeway. Passing cars can be heard from the living room couch, which Mrs. Marcos said was donated by supporters.

So was nearly everything else in the house, she said as she opened an envelope containing a 20-dollar bill signed by four supporters.

Although the one-story, four-bedroom house is valued at \$1.5 million, the price is more a reflection of high beach-front property values in Honolulu than of its luxury. A hedge separates the house from the beach.

About 35 volunteer security guards whom Marcos supporter Jose Lazo calls "Bolo men" rotate shifts in guarding the house, which stands back only two car lengths from the highway. The guards are not allowed to carry guns as they would be in Manila, but Lazo said some carry large Philippine knives known as "bolos."

Mrs. Marcos said she and the former president "receive about 300 visitors a day," mostly Fil-

ipinos. The back lawn sometimes has to serve as a waiting area.

In Manila, the Marcoses lived in a riverside Malacañan Palace with halls that seat hundreds of guests and living quarters that include private chapels, bathrooms ablaze with lights and mirrors and massive sleeping quarters stuffed with expensive artifacts.

Mrs. Marcos, still chafing at the fact people touring the palace gawk at her bras and panties, said all of the presidential luxuries in the Philippines were "for the Filipino people."

President Corason Aquino has rejected the Marcoses' lifestyle and turned the palace into a museum. She recently moved into a government mansion that is considerably larger and more luxurious than the Marcoses' Honolulu residence.

A small chamber off the living room in the Marcoses' new home features a giant, hand-sewn seal of the Philippine presidency. It hangs over lighted candles and statues of Catholic saints to which Marcos says he prays daily.

Marcos said about 25 members of his staff are still with him, many living in the house. His two married daughters, Irene and Imee, have moved to the U.S. mainland. Son Bongbong and adopted daughter Aimee still stay with the Marcoses.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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TOO MANY FINESSES

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ K J 10 7 2
♥ 6 3
♦ A Q 5
♣ A 9 4

WEST
♠ Q 8 6 5
♥ Q 8 4
♦ 8 7 3 2
♣ Q 3

EAST
♠ 9 3
♥ 10 9
♦ K J 9 4
♣ K J 10 8 6

SOUTH
♠ A 4
♥ A K J 7 5 2
♦ 10 6
♣ 7 5 2

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

2 ♥ Pass 4 ♥ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Eight of ♠.

Every peophyte can recognize the common finesse positions. It takes a very experienced player to know when to ignore a finesse. On this hand, there are finesse available in spades, hearts and diamonds. Which of these should declarer try, in what order and why?

The interesting point in the auction is North's jump to four hearts. South's heart rebid in this situation guaranteed a six-card suit. With all prime values, North's hand was bet-

ter oriented toward a suit contract than no trump and, since an eight-card fit had been located, he chose the heart game.

West led the eight of diamonds. Declarer rightly gave up on the diamond finesse because, if it lost, he feared a club shift. Next he refused the trump finesse in favor of cashing the ace-king. Had trumps been 4-1, declarer planned to take the spade finesse. However, when trumps split 3-2, the contract became a certainty except in one case — where East had started with three trumps and a low singleton spade.

Declarer now abandoned the spade finesse in favor of cashing the ace and leading a spade to the king. When both defenders followed, he could claim his contract. He led the jack of spades from dummy. Had East produced the queen, declarer would have ruffed, crossed back to the board with the ace of clubs and stuffed his diamond loser on the ten of spades. When East showed out, declarer simply discarded his diamond. West won and shifted to a club. Declarer rose with the ace, discarded a club loser on the ten of spades and got rid of his last club on the fifth spade as West ruffed. As a result, declarer sailed home with an overtrick by not taking a single finesse!

Declarer's error was not taking a single finesse!

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